

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

**Death Claims David McCoy, at Brookside, California.****HE WAS A CENTENARIAN.****Had Fought With William Henry Harrison in the Battle of Tippecanoe.****CAST HIS FIRST VOTE IN 1812.****In Six Weeks He Would Have Celebrated His One Hundred and Fifth Birthday.**

SAN BERNARDINO, March 25.—At Brookside, a beautiful little town nine miles southeast of here, David McCoy went to sleep soon after midnight Sunday. It was his final sleep. If he had lived six weeks longer he would have completed his one hundred and fifth year. He had been confined to his bed six weeks, but was not ill. He suffered neither ache nor pain. During the week he had grown perceptibly weaker, but the final summons came without the slightest warning.

At his bedside were his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Morris, and her husband, with whom he made his home, his son, W. W. McCoy, and wife. About five minutes before the end came, the son asked the aged father whether he would like a drink of water. The centenarian shook his head in the negative, and a moment after closed his eyes. Very soon afterward the son leaned over the bed and placed his ear over his father's mouth only to discover that breathing had ceased. He had literally fallen to sleep.

During his last confinement (in reality he was not ill) he had not suffered any bodily pain. The machinery of his extraordinary constitution had simply worn out. Mr. McCoy was born in North Carolina May 2, 1790. His father was a native of the Scotch Highlands and had immigrated to this country two years before. From his parents the lad had inherited the physique typical of that remarkable race. His retention of physical strength to his latest years was marvelous.

When his one hundredth birthday was celebrated five years ago by a large assemblage of neighbors the old man remarked that the present generation had forgotten how to pitch hay, and in the presence of the assemblage he shocked a shock of hay in a style that few present could equal and none excel. Less than two years ago he had pruned one acre of grape vines on his son-in-law's farm.

He was the oldest pensioner of the War of 1812. He fought under William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe, but disliked him as a commander, and refused to vote for him in 1840. He cast his maiden vote for James Madison in 1812, and voted for every Democratic candidate for President ever since, voting for Andrew Jackson three times.

At the election last November his neighbors rigged up a four-horse team and gave him an ovation as they accompanied him to the polls. He used liquor in moderation ever since youth, but refrained from tobacco in every form. For six months in his boyhood he was a schoolmate of Washington Irving and his cousin, Irving McDowell.

In the fall of 1813 when America was engaged in the second contest with England and when volunteers were called for to take Fort Madison, McCoy shouldered his rifle, mounted his horse and enlisted. He served in the battle of Thames when Tecumseh, the Indian chief, was killed, and made the acquaintance of Isaac Shelby, Dick Johnson and William Henry Harrison. In every respect McCoy was an ideal American. He had great love for the nation and no less love for good citizenship.

**UMATILLA INDIAN COUNCIL.****THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO GO TO WASHINGTON CAUSES A ROW.****LIQUOR IS FREELY CIRCULATED BY THE HEAD MEN WHO ARE CANDIDATES.**

PENDLETON, Or., March 25.—The council of Umatilla Indians appears to have broken up in a row. Three factions contended for supremacy in the matter of sending a delegation to Washington.

As soon as it was decided to send a delegation the different head men began electioneering for their choice. Prominent candidates dispensed liquor liberally. Finally another council was called, but the result has not been made public. It is probable that the faction headed by Chief No Shirt will win.

**SUSPICION IN PENDLETON.**

Evidence Being Collected Regarding a Woman's Death at Athena.

PENDLETON, Or., March 25.—The coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of death by exposure and dissipation in the case of Mrs. Peter Pambrun, who was found dead at Athena Saturday night, but the officers are collecting evidence to present to the Grand Jury fastening the guilt on some one for causing her death.

Mrs. Pambrun Saturday evening started for her ranch, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor. Sunday morning she was found dead on the bank of a small stream, within the city limits of Athena. She had been drowned in two feet of water and dragged from the stream, as marks on the bank showed. The woman was a notorious character and known to every man in this country.

**RINCON TUNNEL ALTERED.**

An Open Cut Is Being Made to Reach Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, March 25.—A large force of men and teams have commenced to make tunnel No. 7, near Rincon, on the narrow-gauge road, into an open cut. This was necessary, as, owing to the heavy

mass of earth, the timbers were crushed in. The tunnel is 270 feet long, and the cut will be finished in about two weeks.

A change of the county road will have to be made and the location fixed some 300 feet from where it is now. While the work is in progress passengers to and from San Francisco will be transferred to a train in waiting.

**RUSH FROM PORT TOWNSEND.**

The Steamer Topeka Carries a Big Crowd Toward Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 25.—Despite repeated warnings from those who have been there and returned disgusted with the prospects the rush to Alaska continues unabated. The steamer Topeka, which sailed yesterday, was filled to overflowing with passengers going to the Yukon country in search of gold. That section is already overrun with men of no experience in mining, and who are unprepared for the hardships attendant upon the trip and residence in the wild and rugged country. Among the people who rushed north early in the season were many thieves and bunco men who went with the avowed purpose of making a stake without work. As a result it is anticipated there will be much criminality in the Yukon country this season. Many of those who went north early in the year have returned, but there many more who are broke and unable to do so.

**PEACE IN SAN DIEGO.**

Warring Factions of the Vidette Appear in Court and Plead.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—D. O. McCarthy, J. H. McCarthy and their four friends, who assisted them in getting possession of the Vidette office Saturday and holding it against all comers, appeared before Justice Bryan to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawfully entering and taking possession of the property of another.

It was informally agreed that they should appear again to-morrow morning, when the time for trial will be set. Dr. F. G. Powers and Charles Overshiner, charged with malicious mischief in crippling the Vidette press, also appeared and the same action was taken with their case.

**SAN JOSE FIRM'S FAILURE.****THE LIQUOR HOUSE OF LUTHER-SCHROEDER COMPANY IS INSOLVENT.****SEVERAL SAN FRANCISCO DEALERS ARE THE HEAVIEST CREDITORS NAMED.**

SAN JOSE, March 25.—The Luther-Schroeder Company, a corporation engaged in the wholesaling of liquors and bar supplies at the corner of Second and Santa Clara streets filed its petition in insolvency to-day, it having been decided at the meeting of the directors held Saturday evening to take advantage of the insolvency act rather than to become further involved. The petition is signed by A. Fortoulis, the secretary of the company. The causes of the failure are general depression of business and inability to collect outstanding accounts. The aggregate liabilities amount to \$26,845.30, of which the largest debt is due the Crown Distillery Company of San Francisco. It is \$13,782.89 on the book accounts and \$2504.85 on a note. Most of the other accounts are due in San Francisco, although one note of \$2404 is held in this city.

The assets consist of \$5000 worth of stock, \$300 shelving, etc., and \$200 worth of accounts that are estimated to be worth \$7500. Hatch & Rosenthal are attorneys for the concern. The Sheriff was appointed receiver with bond at \$5000. The creditors will choose their assignee April 26.

**WANT INSURANCE MONEY.**

Suit Entered Against the Mutual Reserve Fund of New York.

SAN JOSE, March 25.—Attorney W. L. Gill to-day filed a complaint in the Superior Court by which Mrs. Mary McLellan prays for judgment compelling the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York to pay her \$1800 alleged to be due on a policy held by her husband, Luke McLellan, an old resident of this city, who died on June 5 last.

According to the complaint it appears that Mr. McLellan took out the policy for \$2000 on July 1, 1892, and for the period of nearly two years prior to his death paid the premiums and dues in accordance with the conditions of the policy; that upon his death Mrs. McLellan gave due notice and proof of death as required by the conditions of the policy; that the association paid Mrs. McLellan \$200 on account and refused to make any further payment.

It is understood that the refusal of the insurance association to pay the full amount of the policy was backed up by the assertion of their representative that when Mr. McLellan secured his policy he had not made correct answers to the questions of the medical examiner in stating that he had never been refused an insurance policy; that they could prove that he had made an application and that the result of the medical examination was such that the risk was declined. It is also said that after Mrs. McLellan had consulted an attorney the association's agent made an effort to settle by tendering the widow \$500 in addition to the \$200 already paid.

**BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.**

A Motion to Quash the Issuance of Summons Is Denied.

SAN JOSE, March 25.—This morning Judge Reynolds heard the arguments of V. A. Scheller for the defendant and Messrs. J. B. Kerwin and S. Terrill for the plaintiff to quash the issuance of the summons in the \$50,000 breach of promise suit of Marie Wilson against P. J. Burrows, the traveling auction man.

The plaintiff was present in the courtroom with her mother.

The motion was denied and the defendant was given ten days additional time in which to answer.

**For Military Instruction.**

SAN JOSE, March 25.—At the meeting of the trustees of the University of the Pacific to be held Wednesday an effort will be made to introduce military instruction in the college. It is generally approved by the school.

**Crushed by a Rock.**

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 25.—W. Bohlu had his leg literally mashed off yesterday while working in a mine near Frog Tanks Dam. A rock weighing four tons slipped over the face of the drift on to his leg, pinning him to the ground.

**PAID IN SACRAMENTO.****Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks Receive Their Money.****EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY.****Speaker Lynch's Action Set Aside by an Official Opinion of the Law.****BACK PAY IS ALSO ALLOWED.****Controller Colgan Draws Six Warrants, Which Make the Attaches Happy.**

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—In spite of the opposition of Speaker Lynch the engrossing and enrolling clerks have all got their \$174 apiece for back pay. In fact, one clerk, a Miss Boyden, who assisted in preparing the journal, came in for \$174, though she was not counted in. The grab, the last of the attacks on the State treasury, was cleverly maneuvered and its success will cause the statesman from Cucamonga great chagrin.

At the beginning of the session it was decided to give eight clerks work at \$5 a day instead of employing five clerks at the statutory \$3. This was good politics and apparent economy.

As the session drew to a close the clerks, who had learned that the statutes allowed them \$8 a day, began a movement to get all the law authorized. They quit very shortly when they were told that Speaker Lynch was going to discharge the first clerk who complained.

The Attorney-General after mature investigation decided that the money they claimed was legally theirs. He stayed away from Sacramento for some time after adjournment, during which the clerks were waiting for their money, paying out cash for board and lodging. Then they appealed again to Mr. Lynch.

"I will refer the matter to the Committee on Attaches," he answered.

"But when will it meet?"

"Oh, some time after it has been appointed two years from now."

But they at last got their opinion. It was written for them by Assistant Attorney-General Anderson upon orders from Mr. Fitzgerald. Upon its presentation Controller Colgan drew up six warrants for \$174, being \$8 back pay for fifty-eight days. Those receiving the windfall were:

J. B. Horton, George E. Hatton, Mrs. N. A. Cummings and Miss Ella Bateman, assistant engrossing clerks; Miss Amy O'Neill, assistant enrolling clerk, and Miss Boyden, assistant journal clerk.

**Expenses of the Legislature.**

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—The total expenses of conducting the late Legislature foot up in the very respectable sum of \$195,038.59, of which amount \$21,318.20 was expended for per diem and mileage, and the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. The payment of officers and clerks of that body consumed \$6882, and the contingent expenses amounted to \$55,500.

In the Assembly the per diem and mileage expenses amounted to \$41,430.20, the pay of officers and clerks \$7540, and the contingency expenses reached the figure of \$62,359.19.

**Aquitted of Manslaughter.**

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—The jury in the case of J. Garcia, charged with manslaughter, brought in a verdict of not guilty this evening after being out eleven minutes. Garcia was a waiter in a restaurant in this city and ejected a drunken man from the place. The man fell upon the sidewalk and sustained so severe a fracture of the skull that he died.

Giovanni Gravello, who was found guilty of manslaughter for killing a fellow-Italian in a gambling row, was sentenced this morning to four years in Folsom.

**Johnson's Relief Bill Signed.**

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—Governor Budd affixed his signature to Senate bill 558 to-day, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the claim of James A. Johnson in the sum of \$3000 from the San Francisco harbor improvement fund in the State treasury." Johnson acted as attorney for the State in a series of suits inaugurated under the administration of J. P. Dunn as State Controller. The bill also empowers the present Controller to draw a warrant for the same.

**Colman Resigns as Secretary.**

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—E. L. Colman has tendered his resignation as private secretary to Governor Budd and will immediately assume his position as president of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

His resignation has been accepted and E. D. McCabe has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss Josephine M. Todman has received the appointment of executive secretary.

**SURRENDERED AT FORT BRAGG.**

An Ex-Convict Cut in Clove Village, but the Assaultant Gies Up.

FORT BRAGG, March 25.—Fritz Heldt came into town to-night and gave himself up to City Marshal Golden, stating he had fatally cut John Conzette with a knife at Clove, a village four miles north of this place. From the doctor it was learned that Conzette's head was almost severed from his body.

Heldt claims it was a case of self-defense. Conzette was an ex-convict, having served six years in San Quentin for the murder of his wife.

**SPOKANE SPUDS SHIPPED.**

Special Trains Being Dispatched to Eastern Cities From Washington.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 25.—A special train loaded entirely with potatoes left here to-night for St. Louis and will go through on express time. It is made up of early varieties for seed use. Another special shipment of ten carloads will be made to Minneapolis in a day or two.

**Accident at Redwood City.**

REDWOOD CITY, March 25.—The train due here at 5:30 ran into a six-horse team owned by Ed Jones to-night, completely wrecking the trail wagon. The driver

saved his life by jumping from his seat. It is claimed the train did not whistle before coming to the crossing.

**STOCKTON SUGAR RAISING.**

Experiments in San Joaquin Valley Prove Successful With Imported Cane.

STOCKTON, March 25.—The experiments of growing sugar cane on the islands of San Joaquin County have been so successful that the Government is now preparing to engage in the culture on a larger scale.

Two experts, who were recently sent here by the Spreckles to inquire into the Government's experiment in growing cane, were so surprised by the development that they procured two tons of first-class cane from the Hawaiian Islands and other sections to make thorough tests of the lands hereabouts. The cane was received at the Williams & Bixler tract a few days ago and is now being set out for thorough cultivation. The experts representing the Spreckles in this expect to see the sugar cane grow here to a height of thirty-five feet, and to contain more saccharine matter than any cane raised in this country.

**SAN BERNARDINO RESERVOIR.**

General Howard and His Brother Visit the Site of the Proposed Plant.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 25.—Major-General O. O. Howard and his brother, C. H. Howard, during last week went over the proposed site of the Victor reservoir scheme, in company with engineers, for the purpose of reporting to an Eastern syndicate upon the feasibility of erecting a dam and impounding water to irrigate 200,000 acres of land. Though their report has not been made public, they expressed delight with the entire plan, and will probably recommend it to the capitalists.

**HEALDSBURG CREAMERIES.****NEW MACHINERY ARRIVES FOR THE PLANT, WHICH WILL OPEN IN APRIL.****DAIRY INTERESTS IN SONOMA COUNTY BEING BUILT UP BY FARMERS.**

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—The machinery for a new creamery to be established at this place has arrived and will be at once set up. The plant will be in operation by the first of April, and will have a capacity of 13,000 pounds of milk per day. This is the first creamery to be established in Northern Sonoma County, and marks a new era for the Russian River Valley.

During the winter over 1000 acres of the rich bottom lands hereabouts have been secured to alfalfa.

The dairy interests of Sonoma County are looking up. Within the past three months five new creameries have been established—two at Stony Point, near Santa Rosa; two in San Antonio Valley, and another at Bodoga. The dairy farmers are talking of establishing one, while it is definitely settled that Cloverdale is also to have one.

Last week a Petaluma firm shipped twenty cases of butter to New Orleans, and regular weekly shipments will be made in the future.

**SHIPPED TO NEW YORK.**

The Cream Tartar Factory Closes After Sending Products East.

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—The Healdsburg cream tartar factory has shut down for the season's run, having exhausted its supply of pomace. A representative of the CALL visited the works to-day, and was informed by the management that 5000 tons of pomace, purchased in Napa and Sonoma counties, had been used, out of which 11,000 pounds of cream of tartar and 12,000 gallons of brandy had been made. Both brandy and cream of tartar were marketed in New York.

**TAN BARK FACTORY.**

A New Process of Condensing Being Tried in Upper Sonoma.

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—Napa and Sonoma capitalists will establish a large tan-bark crusher in the northern part of the county, near Cloverdale. By use of the crusher the tanning juice will be extracted from the bark and still retain its tanning properties.

The process is somewhat new, the plant never having been put in practice, but the men who are back of the project have no doubt as to its success. By the new process a ton of bark, weighing 2240 pounds, can be reduced to 1000 pounds, and lose none of its usefulness for tanning.

**A Pioneer Dead.**

HEALDSBURG, March 25.—W. B. Monmonier, a leading merchant of this city, died at his residence early this morning, aged 74 years. Mr. Monmonier was a native of Maryland, and came to California in 1848, engaging in business in San Francisco. He has resided in this city for the past twenty years, being the owner of considerable property. A widow and five children survive him.

**Helio-graphic Signaling Record.**

AUBURN, Cal., March 25.—The helio-graphic signaling record was broken here yesterday. Lieutenant F. L. Martin and Corporal Chadderford of the Sacramento Signal Corps flashed from the Auburn racetrack and a response was received from the officers on top of the Capitol building at Sacramento, a distance of thirty-six miles, or eleven miles further than the record held by the San Francisco officials.

**Powder Works in Danger.**

SANTA CRUZ, March 25.—This afternoon a blast at tunnel No. 7, near Rincon, caused a big rock to fall through the roof and floor of the corning mill at the powder works, almost causing an explosion. The men were notified to cease blasting for fear that they might cause an explosion at the powder works, which are located not far from the tunnel.

**Santa Cruz Verdict of Accident.**

SANTA CRUZ, March 25.—Coroner Clark held an inquest to-day over the body of Peter McGovern, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was thrown from a horse near Corralitos and dragged a quarter of a mile. He was a native of New Brunswick, aged 33 years.

**Murdered in Tucson.**

TUCSON, Ariz., March 25.—Sam Lee, a wealthy Chinese merchant of this city, was found dead in his store last night with his throat cut from ear to ear. There is no clue as to who committed the crime, but suspicion rests on several Mexicans. The murderers got about \$800 from Lee's trunk.

**FILED IN LOS ANGELES.****Charges of Manslaughter Against a Christian Scientist.****A DOCTOR IS INCLUDED.****A Young Blacksmith in the Whittier Hills Neglected His Dying Wife.****WANTED SUPERNATURAL AID.****Residents of the Neighborhood Will See to the Prosecution of the Case.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—Jesse Samis of Whittier and "Dr." Cook of this city have been formally charged with the crime of manslaughter. The complaint was sworn to this morning by Humane Officer Wright, and warrants are now out for the arrest of the parties. It is said that had it not been for the neglect of the husband and the poor advice of the alleged physician Mrs. Alice Samis would undoubtedly today be alive and well. As it is she now lies in her grave, death having relieved her from the great agony of her last sickness.

Samis is a young blacksmith, who lived at a Quaker settlement in the Whittier hills with his wife. Mrs. Samis was only about 19 years old. A few weeks ago she gave birth to a child, and during her illness was wholly without medical treatment. Samis was a Christian scientist, and when his wife showed signs of blood-poisoning he only gathered the members of his faith about and waited for supernatural influence to heal the poor woman. Mrs. Samis finally died before the matter was brought to the attention of the authorities, but the coroner's jury sifted the affair to the bottom, and brought in a verdict that the deceased came to her death through the criminal carelessness of Samis and Cook. The District Attorney's office took the matter up promptly, and to-day issued the complaint charging the defendants named with manslaughter.

The residents of Whittier are very bitter in their expressions against the accused, and are anxious that the case be vigorously prosecuted.

**ITALIAN ANNIVERSARY.**

Rival Factions Preparing for the Big Time in June.

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—All is not serene in the Italian colony in this city. The trouble is the rivalry for leadership. There are two factions, one headed by G. S. Castruccio, a prominent retail grocer, the other by A. Vignola, a wine-dealer.

On the 17th inst., a mass-meeting of Italian citizens was held to organize for the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Italian constitution on the first Sunday in June. Rivalry for the presidency was spirited. Castruccio was elected president by a handsome majority. The opposing faction charged fraud, and Signor Paladini, editor of the local Italian paper, in last issue scores Castruccio and his friends severely. Castruccio says all the fraud was committed by the other side, and still it could not turn him. He is going ahead with the preparations for the picnic on a grand scale and secured Sycamore Grove for that purpose the first Sunday in June. Vignola tried to secure the grove for the same date. Whether the two factions will finally unite in a grand national celebration remains to be seen, but it now looks as though the colony will remain divided.

**Quakers to Meet at Whittier.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—The annual meeting of the Quakers will convene at Whittier to-morrow. The meeting will be the first of the kind ever held in California, and delegates from all parts of the United States will be present. Queer poke bonnets and calico gowns were numerous on the streets to-day as visiting families went about sight-seeing. At least 1000 persons are expected to attend the meeting.

There are about 1400 Quakers in the State, 500 of whom live at Whittier. Sessions will be held every day this week and a part of next.

**Mateo Pa Acquitted.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—To the surprise of every one who has watched the case, Mateo Pa, the Indian from Pichango Reservation, who was on trial last week for the murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, was acquitted this afternoon by a jury in the United States court. Considering the evidence given in the case it is plain that the jury did not believe Antonio Ashman when the latter testified that Mateo told him that he had murdered the reservation teacher.

**Advice From a Minister.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—The clergy of the city are still agitating the matter of inaugurating an active campaign against the Sunday saloon and dive nuisance. Rev. Dr. Dille met with the ministers to-day and told the audience about the civic league organized in the Bay City, and recommended a similar plan for adoption in Los Angeles.

**Bitten by a Tarantula.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—Frank Moreno, a Main-street fruit-dealer, was bitten on the hand by a tarantula this morning. He was handling a bunch of bananas, when a big black tarantula seized hold of one of his fingers and bit it savagely. Moreno was treated by a physician and shows no ill effects as the result of the bite.

**Fiesta Prize Arrangement.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—The fiesta floral committee met this morning to arrange the list of prizes for the floral pageant. The work was not entirely completed, but it was announced that prizes for this feature of the carnival alone will amount to \$1500.

**Coming to San Francisco.**

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—D. P. Markey, supreme commander of the Macabees, who has been attending gatherings of the order here during the past week, left for San Francisco to-day.

**Portland's Population.**

PORTLAND, Or., March 25.—County

Assessor Greenleaf has about completed the census of Multnomah County, including the city of Portland. With a few districts yet to hear from he estimates the population of the city of Portland at 75,000.

**HIS MEMORY IMPAIRED.**

That Is Why Hamlin Forgot His First Marriage.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., March 25.—H. T. Hamlin, builder and contractor, publishes a statement that he deeply wronged Mrs. Coan, unwittingly, by marrying her when he had another wife living. Owing to a fall which injured his brain, he says, he had completely forgotten his previous marriage. Afterward, becoming convinced that he was already married, he acknowledged the facts in writing to Mrs. Coan, and has since been endeavoring to have the first marriage annulled in order to perfect that with Mrs. Coan. Hamlin lives in Olaf. Mrs. Coan is with his relatives here. He met her at Los Angeles.

**COMPANY INCORPORATED.**

Sacramento's New Telephone Concern Will Carry on a Messenger Business.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—Sacramento's new telephone company to-day demonstrated that it means business by filing articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000, of which \$12,000 has been actually subscribed.

Besides conducting a general district and local telephone and telegraph business it will carry on a messenger service.

The directors and trustees elected for the first year are George M. Mott, W. E. Gerber, Charles E. Severance, George B. Katzenstein, A. Heilbron, Fred Cox, A. A. Van Voorheis, M. J. Dillman, George W. Locke.

**REFUSES TO INDORSE HER.****IDA WELLS A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE.****THEY SAY HER CRUSADE AGAINST LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH IS UNCALLED FOR.**

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—Ever since her advent in this city Miss Ida Wells has been a thorn in the side of the Ministerial Alliance, composed of all the ministers belonging to the various Protestant denominations.

On her arrival here Miss Wells endeavored to secure the indorsement of the alliance, but several members who are Southerners entered positive and decided objection to such a movement, claiming that Miss Wells' crusade against lynching in the South was uncalled for, there being, as Rev. S. M. Neill expressed it, no more cause for such a crusade against the South than against the North. The objectors were persistent, and they carried the day so far as immediate indorsement was concerned, but a committee was appointed to prepare conservative resolutions on the subject.

This committee reported at to-day's session of the alliance, and they raised a storm. Dr. Neill moved to lay the report of the committee on the table unread. This motion was defeated, for the resolutions which favored Miss Wells were read. Dr. Neill then objected to the adoption of the resolutions, and was supported by fifteen other ministers. A heated debate followed, during which some acrimonious language was indulged in. Rev. D. M. Cromer was so excited that his voice trembled when he said he noticed a great deal of ungentelemanly behavior, and had also noted the same conduct on previous occasions. The work of the session, he said, had taught him a



ARGUMENTS FOR DEBS

Hearing the Case of the Strike Leader in the Supreme Court.

LAWYERS' CONTENTIONS.

Questions Involving the Anti-Trust Law and Conspiracies.

JURISDICTION ALSO FIGURES.

Efforts of A. R. U. Men to Secure Relief From the Imprisonment Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The United States Supreme Court to-day began the hearing of the arguments in the case of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and others. Counsel for defendants are Lyman Trumbull, S. S. Gregory and O. S. Darrow. Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Edwin Walker, special United States Attorney, appeared for the Government. Debs and his associates will ask for a writ of habeas corpus relieving them from the sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by Judge Woods.

It was 12:40 o'clock when the case was called, and Mr. Trumbull addressed the court in support of a motion made by himself that counsel be heard in behalf of the petitioners, and that they be allowed three hours for the presentation of that side of the case. The motion was granted, and three hours allowed on each side.

Mr. Trumbull then proceeded with his argument on the merits of the case, outlining the points as above set forth. It has been a long while since Mr. Trumbull appeared in the court, but he was recognized immediately, and there were many favorable comments upon his hale and venerable appearance. He spoke without notes and confined himself closely to the facts and arguments set forth in the brief of the petitioners. He characterized the proceedings as extraordinary and the statements in the bill of equity as relentless. He declared that the statements made in it had only been sworn to by an unknown person; a man, for aught he knew, had been picked up on the street for the purpose.

He called attention to the fact that the road of the stockyard company was only a local road, but did not question that some of the twenty-two roads entered in the bill were engaged in an interstate traffic. He contended that the primary object of the A. R. U. was to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the Pullman Company and its employees and said this was praiseworthy. Furthermore, he declared that the object would have been accomplished but for the refusal of the Pullman officials to grant any concessions. He said it was an insult to every intelligent citizen to say, as was said in the bill, that it was as necessary to carry the Pullman sleepers as it was to carry the mail. He also argued the right of the railroad and Pullman employees to quit work when they chose and criticized the language of the bill in characterizing this action on their part as a boycott. He also took exception to the use of the word conspiracy as used in the bill, declaring that the purpose of the strikers was that of preventing the hauling of sleeping-cars and not that of interfering with interstate commerce. The great question was, he said, whether a court of equity had jurisdiction in a case of the character of the one under consideration and he proceeded to argue the constitutional bearings of the question. He did not believe it competent for Congress to confer upon courts of equity jurisdiction in any but equity cases and he insisted that Congress had never undertaken to confer such prerogative. The present case involved a criminal offense. Had ever a case occurred when a court of equity had attempted to restrain a citizen from committing a criminal act—burglary or murder for instance? If the petitioners had been guilty as charged they should have proceeded against them in the regular manner by indictment and by trial jury.

In his argument Mr. Trumbull took issue with the contention that the constitutional provision for the regulation of commerce between the States gave authority for such a proceeding in equity, but declared this was entirely contrary to the holding of the court, in support of which position he quoted various authorities. But even if this was correct the present case was one entirely confined to the State of Illinois.

Continuing, Mr. Trumbull declared the Supreme Court of the United States had been overwhelmed with cases growing out of a strained construction of the constitution, and he thought it time to call a halt. He contended that the anti-trust bill had no bearing on the case of an association of employees, but was intended to prevent combinations, corporations and trusts, which was made evident by the fact that provision was made for the seizure of property. He also asserted that the injunction in the case had been issued without notice except to the newspapers. If this was true it was in defiance of Congress, and it was not supposed that everybody was to be compelled to read newspapers. He urged, in conclusion, that Debs and his associates were illegally imprisoned and asked for their release.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney followed on behalf of the Government. He thought that when the question should be properly ascertained there would be very little difficulty in arriving at a decision. He did not suppose the court would find it necessary to go into the general question of strikes and boycotts, which was an unbroken field for the Supreme Court and involved points on which the courts and the text-writers, so far as they had dealt with the matter, were divided. It was therefore unnecessary to consider whether the anti-trust law applies to conspiracies of the kind in which Debs and his associates were engaged. The case was a peculiar one in that none of the parties to the present case were engaged in the Chicago strike as employees of any of the roads. They had organized for the purpose of boycotting the Pullman Company and in doing that proceeded to paralyze the railroad companies, which they were doing when the injunction was issued. The main object of the organization was to secure entire control of the railroads of the country. He dwelt on the great injury done by the strike, which injury, he said, was irreparable, and asked that the court take cognizance of this fact, as it was conceded on all hands. There could hardly be a question that the strike was unlawful in its aspects, in its attempts at boycotting

and at controlling by combination the railroad traffic of the country. The real question was as to the jurisdiction of a court of equity, and he contended that it had in it such a case as the present.

Mr. Whitney contended, in reply to the objection, that the United States was not properly a party to the present proceedings, having no interests which were involved, that in a habeas corpus proceeding it was immaterial by what party the proceedings should be inaugurated. Yet he contended that the situation was one which called for the interference of the Government authorities. He also contended the case was one in which it was proper to invoke the aid of an equity court to the extent at least of granting an injunction, leaving criminal features of the case to be considered by a criminal court.

He urged the applicability of the anti-trust law to such a combination as that formed by Debs and the other parties to the present proceeding, contending that a literal construction of the law could lead to no other conclusion. He urged in conclusion that the case could only be brought to the Supreme Court on appeal after the final decision of the case below.

Mr. Gregory opened his argument with a reference to the question as to whether the "information" in the case was properly before the court, and he urged that the case was not one for too close scrutiny, as the matter was one involving the liberty of citizens. It seemed to be a dangerous power to commit to a single magistrate that he might imprison without regard to the facts or the law, and that there could

be no appeal to the Supreme Court. He contended that Debs and his associates had not been enjoined from "striking a strike," which was what they had been guilty of, if guilty at all.

Regarding the jurisdiction of the court below, Mr. Gregory contended that there was none, because no Federal statute had been submitted under which the case could be considered there, except the anti-trust law, and he characterized the effort to proceed under this law as "a kind of judicial strabismus." He regarded it as significant that the Government had virtually abandoned this law as a ground of proceeding. Continuing, he asserted that the English Chancery courts had never undertaken to enjoin the obstruction of railroads owned by private corporations, nor had there been such a proceeding in any of our State courts. In reality this was a proceeding to punish for conspiracy by an equity court, and such a course was not allowable in advance of Congressional enactment. Until such an enactment, he called upon the court to prevent it.

Mr. Walker asserted the right of the United States to invoke the aid of an equity court to suppress a nuisance, and therefore such a court had jurisdiction in this case. He referred briefly to the condition of affairs in Chicago when the appeal was made to the Circuit Court, which was, he said, for the protection of the mails and of interstate commerce issuance of writs to enjoin such interference. He defended the right of the Government to invoke protection of these interests in a court of equity, asserting that such a course is authorized both by the statutes and the decision of the courts. He based his argument largely upon the provisions of the interstate commerce act and upon the right of the Government to protect the mails. Mr. Walker concluded with the adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock, leaving only two arguments still to be made—that of Attorney-General Olney for the Government and Mr. Darrow for the petitioners.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Senator Perkins Trying to Secure a Medal for John Kelly.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—John Kelly, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, has been awarded a medal for his heroic conduct in saving several persons from drowning in the bay. The Life Saving Service thinks he should have it, but the Department of Justice opines that his heroic conduct is not such as to merit a medal in the maritime service. The matter is not definitely decided yet, and Senator Perkins will insist that Mr. Kelly be entitled to this reward.

By direction of the Secretary of War First Lieutenant Gillette and Second Lieutenant Deshayes, officers of the corps of engineers, will report in person to Colonel George H. Mendell, president of the examining board, appointed to meet at San Francisco at such time and place as may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

The office of the general superintendent of railway mail service issues the following notice: Complaints are received at the department that correspondence originating in the country and destined for the Hawaiian Islands is being incorrectly forwarded to Vancouver, B.C., by dispatch by the Canadian-Australian line of steamers, thereby resulting in serious delay in the transmission. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands should at all times be forwarded to San Francisco for dispatch unless especially addressed otherwise.

JAMES E. WHITE, General Superintendent.

Charles F. Woodcock of Stockton has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. George C. Cannon of Utah is at the Shoreham Hotel.

The event of the week in which society generally is interested is the exhibition of pictures to be held at the residence of Mrs. Hearst, on New Hampshire avenue, on Wednesday. The exhibition will be for the benefit of the Home for incurables.

The following pensions have been granted: California—Original—Edward Conlon, Los Banos, Merced County; John Driscoll, National Soldiers Home, Los Angeles; Charles F. Mansur, Santa Ana, Orange County; Ezekiah S. Owen, San Jose, Santa Clara County; John W. Miller, Artesia, Los Angeles County (ten years service); Frank Lynch, Vallejo, Solano County.

Visited by a Tornado.

STAND ON THE WAYS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Launch the Steamer St. Paul.

WOULDN'T MOVE AN INCH

Five Boats in the River Failed to Tow Off the Big Vessel.

VAST CROWDS DISAPPOINTED.

An Enforced Postponement of a Most Interesting Ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The big American line steamer St. Paul was not launched to-day. At the eleventh hour she disappointed her owners, the International Navigation Company, her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, and the vast

multitude of humanity waiting to witness her initial dip, by refusing to budge an inch from the ways.

When the schedule time, 1:15 p. m., arrived, the yard was crowded with thousands of sightseers, and Miss Frances C. Griscom stood on the christening-stand swinging the bottle of champagne which was to give the ship its baptism, and awaiting the signal to give its name. The props were knocked away, but she did not move. Then an investigation was made, and it was discovered that the tallow with which the ways had been greased had caked to the consistency of flint, and instead of assisting in sliding the boat off, rather retarded its movements. When the condition of the tallow was perceived, jacks were used without success. Then a line of hose was turned on the ways in the hope of loosening the tallow, but this too failed. Next a hawser was thrown to five boats in the river, and all pulled together, but all these efforts failed.

At 2:45 p. m. it was announced that no further efforts would be made to launch the vessel to-day. Immediately after the crowds dispersed gangs of workmen were set to work at the ways and in the course of two or three days they will be rebuilt, when she will again be ready to go off.

This is the first failure of the sort since 1873, when the Pennsylvania stock half way down the ways. A large number of distinguished persons from all parts of the country had come to see the launch. The St. Paul delegation, about seventy in number, reached town yesterday and took up their quarters at the Stratford Hotel, where they were welcomed by the Mayor and the officials of the navigation company. This morning they were driven to the Chestnut-street wharf and boarded the steamboat Columbia, upon which they were conveyed to the shipyard.

The Gridiron Club, composed mainly of Washington newspaper men, waited to see the launch on one of the city iceboats.

The following parties were the guests of Charles L. Cramp: Secretary Carlisle, Logan Carlisle and wife, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, and Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister.

OHIO IS WIND-SWEPT.

In One City Three Persons Are Buried by Falling Walls.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 25.—A special from Creston, Ohio, says: During the high wind that prevailed to-day the side walls of a two-story brick building in course of erection on Main street for Griscom Brothers collapsed, burying three persons. One of them, Jacob Wentz, the contractor, was taken out dead. His body was terribly crushed. Andrew Baird sustained a broken arm and a slight fracture of the skull, and Martin Murray was internally but not seriously injured. Wentz leaves a widow and three children.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Exaggerated reports of an alleged tornado sweeping over Ohio have been sent out. The wind has made streets almost unendurable here to-day, but the damage was limited to signs here and to sheds in the country. At 1 o'clock this morning a severe rain and wind storm swept across Delaware County, taking in part of Delaware City. Orchards and forests were badly damaged, fences broken and some cattle killed. The telegraph companies have suffered considerably.

HALF-FARE RATES.

Chairman Caldwell's Ruling Relative to an Interesting Matter.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Chairman Caldwell has handed down a decision in regard to the basis of half-fare rates for clergymen and railway employees from the Missouri River to Colorado common points. The ruling was called for by a peculiar condition existing west of the river. The general understanding has been that the basing rate should be the highest regular first-class unlimited fare. By some lines this ruling from Omaha to Colorado Springs is \$21.05, by others \$18.15, while the limited rate on all lines is \$17. To put all the lines

on an equality, the chairman decided that the regular limited first-class rate of \$17, which is the highest rate common to all lines interested, should be the basis for computing half-fares, unless the lines interested reach some other agreement by themselves.

ADVISES THE RECEIVER.

Judge Lacombe Renders a Decision Relating to the Nicaragua Canal. NEW YORK, March 25.—An opinion was handed down by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, advising Louis Chabot, receiver for the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, as to the disposition of the \$65,000 claim of the Manhattan Trust Company, which was the only part of a \$5,000,000 collateral bond issue authorized before the failure of the company. The receiver asked the court for instructions as to whether the bondholders were entitled to rank as creditors of the reorganized company, and whether the bonds, not being matured, were entitled to a dividend. Judge Lacombe decided both questions in the affirmative. He, however, advises the receiver to lay aside the dividend in some trust company for the present, for future disposition by the company.

INSURANCE WAS SCATTERED.

Losses From the Big Fire at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—The exact amount of insurance on the Reid Brothers Packing Company plant, burned Saturday, and the apportionment among the various agencies could not be learned to-day. William J. Reid stated the property

was insured for about 80 or 90 per cent of its value in various insurance agencies. Board companies, non-board companies, the Lloyds and the Indemnity Exchange were all interested. The largest amount was in board companies, or those that are represented in the local board of underwriters. From another source it was learned the company carried about \$300,000 in the Indemnity Exchange, a local organization made of the packing-house companies and a few big mercantile firms for their own protection. It is the first heavy loss this company has been called on to stand, and the regular companies are watching the effect. The method of handling insurance employed by the company was somewhat unusual.

CLOSING UP THE BIG GAP.

JUDGE HALLET'S RULING FAVORS THE WORK OF THE RECEIVER.

CONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED ON THE DENVER, UNION PACIFIC AND GULF ROAD.

DENVER, March 25.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Hallett heard arguments for and against the construction of the ninety-mile gap in the Denver, Union Pacific and Gulf, between Pueblo and Trinidad.

Receiver Trumbull was recently ordered by the court to build this track, but work was brought to a standstill by the objections of the bondholders to the construction of a parallel line to the Rio Grande.

Judge Hallett's decision to-day gives the Rio Grande ten days to sign a new lease for the use of its track by the Gulf between Pueblo and Trinidad at \$110,000 per annum, against \$185,000, the amount at present paid.

If the Rio Grande fails to sign this agreement in ten days, Receiver Trumbull is instructed to proceed immediately with the construction of the line as far as Walsenburg, still leaving twenty miles in the gap. When this is finished, he is to report to the court for further instructions.

PLURAL MARRIAGES PROHIBITED.

But There Will Be Religious Freedom When Utah Is a State.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25.—The committee on ordinance and federal relations submitted a report to the Constitutional Convention to-day. The first section of the report is as follows: "Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

The convention adopted a resolution of sympathy for the people of Wyoming in the calamity which overtook them in the Alamy mine disaster and voted one day's salary of members for the relief of the wives and children of the victims.

Will Settle the Renton Case.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has received a cable message from Colonel F. M. Young, United States Minister at Honduras, announcing that the Honduras Government has promised to speedily settle the Renton case. This is the matter Captain Davis of the United States steamer Montgomery recently investigated, and the message is assumed to mean that Honduras will pay Mrs. Renton an indemnity for the murder of her husband and loss of property.

Death of a Distinguished Mason.

WICHITA, Kan., March 25.—J. H. Alley, commander-in-chief of Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Masonic order and a past officer of all the bodies of the York rite and Scottish rite Masonry, is dead. Knight Kadosh funeral ceremonies will be held at the cathedral Tuesday at midnight.

DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

Financier Hill Talks of His Observations Abroad.

FOUND MUCH DEPRESSION

England's Active Interest in the Cause of Bimetallism.

LOSING CONSIDERABLE TRADE.

Foreign Feeling Very Intense in Reference to American Securities.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, well known as an able financier, has just reached home after an extended visit in Europe and in the Eastern States. His statements are of general interest. He said:

"I found there was a great depression in some of the countries of Europe, particularly in Great Britain, and more especially in the cotton and iron industries. The United States is England's best customer, and our imports have been largely reduced to the advantage of this country and to the corresponding disadvantage of Great Britain. The English manufacturers and landlords owning agricultural lands are taking a very active interest in bimetallism and the greater use of silver. They are realizing fully that Argentina, Australia, the East Indies, China and Japan, which are on a silver basis, forcing their labor to accept payment in silver, which they buy for about 50 per cent of the value of gold, have a margin on the labor alone that enables them to undersell the English farmer or manufacturer in markets which England has heretofore controlled. "England is either compelled to give up a large amount of the world's trade, which she has heretofore controlled, or increase the use of silver in the world to such an extent that it will not be possible for her competitors to take advantage of the lower cost of their labor growing out of the difference of gold and silver. If the silver money in the United States will only let Congress alone and leave the matter to be worked out by the commercial profits and loss account of Great Britain, the latter nation will be compelled to join with Germany, France and our country in bringing about a condition of things that will enable the English people to meet the competition of other nations on something like an equal footing.

"The feeling abroad against all classes of American securities, whether national or otherwise, is very intense. Good and bad were more or less classed alike. This feeling, however, is gradually wearing away. The low prices of wheat have already found, during the past year, a new market for that product. The California and west coast wheat, that has heretofore gone to Europe, is now going in shiploads to China in the form of flour, where it is taking the place of rice, formerly used by the Chinese."

"Has your opinion changed regarding the ratio of gold and silver?"

"That is immaterial. The proportions of gold and silver taken for 1000 years—as long as we have history upon the matter—remain practically the same. For a period of ten years or more, one or the other may show a slight change, but the ratio remains at 15½ to 16 to 1. And, if gold and silver were interchangeable for so many hundreds of years in the past, it is difficult to see what has occurred to prevent changeability now, provided all nations are willing to receive it."

"How did you find the feeling regarding an international monetary conference?"

"France and Germany are willing, and the land-owners and manufacturers of England are now waging an active campaign to bring the British Government to recognize the necessity of enhancing the value of silver, not so much for the reason that they like the silver any better, but that they desire to increase the cost of silver paid to labor in other countries and in that way to increase the cost of production of the many commodities that England is interested in supplying the world with and in restoring the value of her own agricultural lands."

"Why cannot the other nations act independently of England?"

"Simply because England, or London, is the financial clearing-house of the world, and all commercial balances are practically adjusted through the medium of sterling exchange or British credit."

Mr. Hill thought the present ratio of 15½ to 1 would be as good as any other, provided all parties agreed to accept it. This view he based on the proportion of the two metals in the world.

MINISTER GUZMAN CONFERS

CONSULTS GRESHAM ABOUT THE ULTIMATUM OF ENGLAND.

STILL SOME DOUBT AS TO THE RIGHT OF NICARAGUA TO EXPEL CONSULAR AGENT HATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, was at the State Department this morning, and the inference is that he has been consulting Secretary Gresham regarding the ultimatum. It is evident that the State Department is doubly concerned in this matter, and a statement from Ambassador Bayard explaining the purpose of Great Britain is anxiously looked for. It is not believed the United States Government can object to the creation of a committee of fair complexion to ascertain and find damages sustained by British subjects in Nicaragua, and the issue appears to have been narrowed down to the demand of an indemnity of \$15,000 for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields.

There is already a disposition to examine into the matter further and ascertain whether the Nicaraguan Government did not act entirely within its rights in expelling the consular agent. It was charged by the Nicaraguans that Hatch, who was not a diplomatic officer and so could claim no exemption on that score, took an active part in the political turmoil at Bluefields, and did much to secure the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government in the town and the reinstatement of Chief Clarence.

If this were true, then under ordinary conditions there would be little doubt of

the right of the Nicaraguan Government to expel him from the country. But the conditions in Bluefields at the time were not ordinary, for according to the British contention, the Mosquito reservation was actually under a British protectorate up to the date of the Mosquito convention.

DE LOME COMING HERE.

Will Succeed Spanish Minister Murugua at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The cable announcement from Madrid that Senor Deputy de Lome was the successor of Senor Murugua as Minister to the United States is not yet officially confirmed here. The statement is generally credited, however.

Senor de Lome was the Spanish Minister at Washington three years ago, serving only six months and being succeeded by Murugua. He is a Conservative, which in part led to his being succeeded by Senor Murugua, a Liberal. Now the politics of Spain has taken another shift and Mr. de Lome is sent back to his former station. He also served in this country as one of Spain's World's Fair commissioners.

HAVE HAD A JAR.

Sharp Words of Naval Officers to Cause an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Franklin Drake, captain of the Fish Commission, and Lieutenant T. R. Carter, his executive officer, have had a jar and have exchanged sharp words, and in consequence each officer has preferred charges against the other. To get at the truth of the matter and find out who is in the wrong the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at Mare Island April 4. The detail of the court is: Commander C. M. Thomas, Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Symonds and Lieutenant E. S. Well, as members, and Lieutenant Bernard Scott as judge advocate.

THE BERING SEA FISHERIES.

CANADA'S DENIAL THAT NEW ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE.

THIS GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, WILL CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Officials here doubt the competency of the Canadian Government to deny there will be any new arrangements negotiated in place of the present inefficient system imposed by the Bering Sea arbitration for the protection of seals. Such an arrangement, whether it took the form of a treaty or a modus vivendi, would be negotiated directly between the United States and Great Britain. Of course, it is assumed that the British Government would consult the Canadian Government before committing itself, but it is a matter of record that the first modus vivendi was nevertheless entered into against the protest of the Canadians, who naturally can be counted on to favor absolute freedom in the seal waters at all times.

As a matter of fact on January 23 Secretary Gresham addressed a note to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador here, calling his attention to the inadequacy of the present arrangement and suggesting a modification to further restrict the fisheries. It is true that no reply has been received from the British embassy, but it is thought the matter will not be lost sight of.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 25.—It is denied in Government circles that there is any likelihood of a new treaty in regard to the Bering Sea fisheries case being negotiated as indicated in dispatches from Washington. It is true the Canadian officials will probably go to Washington soon to make arrangements for settling the damages suffered by Canadian sealers, as Canada has refused to pay the amount, but the general question of Bering Sea regulations is not likely to reopen.

Extends the Reorganization.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The reorganization committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company report that upward of 325,000 shares were deposited up to the closing of business to-day, of which 225,000 shares were deposited to-day. The committee, believing it to be the interest of the stockholders to extend the time for the deposit of the stock, have extended the time to March 30, imposing a heavy penalty of 25 cents per share on all stock deposited after that date.

An Immense Silver Strike.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 25.—News comes from Lincoln County of an immense strike on the Evans claim on the Quapaw. A four-foot vein of silver, bearing 3000 ounces to the ton, was struck in a drill well at 100 feet. The ore was assayed at the Stillwater College and was found to be of the richest silver-bearing quartz. Great excitement prevails over the find.

Death of a Railroad Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—W. P. Pike, aged 43, superintendent of the Louisville division of the Louisville and Nashville, died this afternoon.

NEW TO-DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

SATIN STRIPED

DUCK SUITINGS!

1895 STYLE WASH FABRIC, Handsome Printed Designs on Ecru, Pink, Blue, Black, Cream, Navy and Red Grounds.

Excellent Value at 15c Per Yard.

1220-1222-1224 MARKET ST.

SIXTY MEN AND WOMEN SAVED

Saved From the Horrors of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Blood Diseases.

A Mine of Good Is This Remedial Agent. Cause for Rejoice. The One and Ninety and Nine Are Rejoiced in Praising the Great Home Remedy.

HOW OFTEN WE READ IN THE NEWS-

papers of some fearful accident, where forty, fifty or sixty men and women have been blown to destruction or burned to death. How often we read with sadness, how often we reflect with sorrow on these terrible calamities, which drive all happy thoughts from the homes and firesides of these unfortunate people.

It is gladsome to read news telling of the ones who are saved and the homes that are made happy and the firesides that rejoice. Here is a list of the good people who have been saved from a world of trouble and disease by the Great Home Remedy.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla:

Mrs. Beldon.....San Francisco  
James Andrews.....San Francisco  
T. S. Milton.....San Francisco  
Charles A. Bonesteel.....San Francisco  
Gustav Solomon.....San Francisco  
Mrs. C. A. Allen.....San Francisco  
Mrs. J. Rittenhouse.....Alameda  
David B. Magre.....San Francisco  
Mrs. M. Fowler.....San Francisco  
James McClatchey.....San Francisco  
William J. Perry.....San Francisco  
M. E. Rabe.....San Francisco  
Mrs. C. D. Starns.....San Francisco  
John H. Curley.....San Francisco  
Ned Nestell.....San Francisco  
J. Newman.....Alameda  
Mr. Thomas G. Brown.....Mayfield  
Mr. T. M. Mayfield.....Stockton  
F. L. Clarke.....San Francisco  
Edward W. French.....Stockton  
William Henry Jones.....Stockton

In all parts of the Pacific Coast men and women are praising the Herb Healing Blood Remedy, JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA. Here are twenty more who claim that the Great Remedy has done them much good:

Mr. Frederick de Richmond.....Seattle  
Charles Lee.....San Francisco  
Mrs. R. L. Wheaton.....San Francisco  
J. Lamphere.....San Francisco  
R. H. Brown.....Kansas City  
Carl Miller.....San Francisco  
Mrs. George.....San Francisco  
Mrs. F. Darby.....San Miguel  
J. E. Ditch.....Woodland  
M. E. Joyce.....San Francisco  
W. M. English.....San Francisco  
A. W. Bogart.....San Francisco  
F. F. Bassett.....San Francisco  
Mrs. Thomas Stevens.....Berkeley  
Fred H. Bleeker.....San Francisco  
M. H. Marshall.....San Francisco  
Clara Melein.....San Francisco  
Mrs. Florence Romaline.....San Jose  
R. H. Brown.....Petalinga  
Gus Vidau.....San Francisco

In order to complete the list the Editor of Joy Company needs only to look over their files and pick out promiscuously more names. Here are twenty more people who claim that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood without bringing the impurities of the blood on the face and body.

J. R. Fournier.....San Francisco  
Mr. R. Fowler.....San Francisco  
Mrs. J. Barron.....San Francisco  
Robert Stuart.....Petalinga  
Royal H. Brown.....San Francisco  
Henry Peterson.....Kansas City  
Lyman I. Adams.....San Francisco  
Thomas Price.....San Francisco  
Arry L. Fimmell.....San Francisco  
J. E. Sutch.....Woodland  
Thomas F. Calkin.....St. Louis  
L. C. Lucas.....San Francisco  
R. Gregg.....San Francisco  
Mrs. Thomas Stevens.....San Francisco  
Thomas H. Jarvis.....Sacramento  
Miss Ella Knight.....Los Angeles  
Henry McFarlane.....San Jose  
Clara Melvin.....San Francisco  
Robert Walsh.....San Francisco  
R. L. Adams.....San Francisco

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA does great good. When you ask your druggist for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, don't take the inferior, nasty, pimple-producing substitute. You pay your good money, then get the good medicine. Joy's for the Jaded. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPE'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"BY A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor bills. It is by the use of such articles of diet that a constitution may every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maledies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.



## HONORS TO BISMARCK

German Statesmen Visit  
the Aged Iron  
Chancellor.

## ALL PAY DUE HOMAGE.

Although Nearly Eighty, the  
Prince Yet Knows  
How to Talk.

## BIG CEREMONIES IN ORDER.

Throughout the Fatherland the  
Birthday Anniversary Will  
Be Celebrated.

FRIDRICHSHAGEN, March 22.—Three special trains, having on board 400 members of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet, arrived here to-day and were received at the station by a deputation headed by Count Herbert Bismarck. They were taken to the castle farm, where they were received in a body by Prince Bismarck.

Upon reaching the garden, the guests proceeded to the rear of the house, where there is a large balcony. Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his sons, his daughter and his son-in-law, all in mourning, appeared on the terrace and were received with loud cheers by the visitors below. Spokesmen from the several branches of the Legislature made speeches, briefly conveying the fervent hope that Prince Bismarck would long be spared to enjoy his well-earned repose.

Prince Bismarck, standing close to the stone balustrade, replied in a loud and clear voice, distinctly audible to all present. He spoke for nearly twenty minutes with wonderful animation, emphasizing his remarks with frequent gestures of the hand. The self-deprecatory remarks with which he began were answered with loud shouts of "Nein."

The Prince thanked the deputation for the high honor conferred upon him by their visit and declared that the Sachsenwald had never before seen such a notable company. Then he said:

"I should to some extent be ashamed of the great honor, but I feel that it is not intended for me alone, but also for the task accomplished in which I assisted and for the political objects we thereby gained."

"The compliment you pay me I must share with others. It is a source of immense satisfaction to me that I must share it with my former (now deceased) colleague and must share it with many others."

The aged ex-Chancellor paused, manifesting intense emotion, with tears in his eyes, as his thoughts reverted to the past. His listeners were deeply affected as they stood silently for fully half a minute, waiting for him to proceed. When he spoke again he said: "Above all I must share it with my (long pause) 'old master,' Emperor William, of blessed memory."

This remark of the Prince was greeted with prolonged applause. When quiet had been restored Prince Bismarck said: "What could I have done without him and his army? I should have remained in the same swamp that the leaders of all former national efforts encountered, who were actuated by errors in that they ignored the power of German sovereignty and dynasty."

"From the best view, that was an error. Our dynasties are, thank God, still strong in their roots each in its own land, and this is especially the case with the great military force which the King of Prussia undoubtedly has the power to place at the service of the national will. That was my endeavor when I, in the capacity of Ambassador to Frankfurt, observed the state of the political situation. We, therefore, are indebted to the old Emperor and his allies for more than any Minister or Chancellor could have done for us. If the treaties signed by the Federal Government had not borne their signature these treaties would not have existed."

"If the King had not issued his mobilization order in 1866 and 1870, what would have happened? And you remember the dynasties have been far more injured by us in the course of history, not intentionally, but as the result of passing events, than by any parliamentary faction in our peaceful times. [Laughter.] We fought fiercely with the Bavarians and Saxons, yet directly there was common need for the support of the Empire's people, their assistance was given to us with the greatest readiness. [Loud cheers.]

"All political differences, all rivalries and all open or secret intrigues belong only to certain party factions. [Laughter.] The others are more concerned with the national interests which are connected with the sovereign and dynasty of the country. We have fought to such an extent that dogs have licked the blood of the slain, yet we now shake hands and march together against the enemies of our country. This is the way our dynasties act as compared with our party factions. I hope you will take a lesson therefrom."

"As long as we are able to reckon upon this national sentiment, we need have no fear of our being involved in any difficulty which may arise from party division. I should be glad if more support was given to the national will in the Diet and individual States, just as it has been supported by the reigning dynasty. We cannot in Germany exist as two separate kingdoms as Sweden and Norway, which live together under one dynasty. We are Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons, and we are Germans. To remain so we must study the country's interests in our Diets, and especially regarding the policy to be pursued by the empire. We must specially not ignore this."

"We must exercise control over our Foreign Minister in regard to the attitude he adopts in the Bundesrath and over the internal policy he pursues. The whole national sentiment would be entirely changed if it should be possible to induce local patriotism to partake in the development of the nation to such an extent that German policy might also be discussed in the Prussian Diet, as well as the question of how the Foreign Minister shall be instructed in his capacity as representative in the Bundesrath. Are we agreed upon this point? Such matters can all be easily discussed during the debate on the budget and the debate on official salaries. [Laughter.]

"I shall be pleased if the policy of the empire is criticized in the Diet, and this I say not only of the Prussians, but also of the Saxon, Bavarian and other Diets. This would, in my opinion, be proof that those assemblies are interested in that policy—that they lived with it and expected something from it. This interest hitherto has not been shown to the extent I could have

wished. The German, Prussian, Bavarian and German-Saxon Governments are now running side by side. They are in no way to be separated or to be regarded as separate, notwithstanding the pressure and remarkable friction existing on that subject. The Saxon representative must therefore always be instructed from the view point of Saxon interests in his relations to the Reichstag and Bundesrath. So must it be also with the representatives of Prussia and Bavaria. On the other hand, no Bavarian, Saxon or Prussian Minister can be permitted to free himself from allegiance to the empire. [Applause.]

"This inseparable connection of mutual interests has been provided for in the theoretical bureaucratic fiction that two separate governments existed side by side. An imperial government having no relations with the individual governments must be absolutely imaginary. It could have no possible existence, at any rate, according to treaty provisions. Certainly such a state of affairs might exist for a little time, but there is no real ground for it in the constitution and therefore—" Here the speaker paused and then added: "Gentlemen, I could say much more if I were strong and rough. I am a weary old man. [Loud cries of "No, no."] I am grateful for your patient attention and still more for the honor you have shown me. I regret that I am not in a position to work with you in Parliament, [cries of "Not as much as we do"] but I am not strong enough to stand the conflicts of life in Berlin. [Much laughter.] In many respects I have become old, but at the same time I have obtained comfort and desire to close my life in the house I now inhabit, but my thoughts perhaps are more with you than is fit for a man of my age [cries of "No, no, no."] but I cannot suddenly abandon all my old thoughts simply because I have grown old and am in bad health."

"You have not forsaken me and I cannot give better expression to the feeling that I have inspired by requesting you to continue to think of the empire, even in the Prussian Diet, and to not forget that when there you are guarantees for the empire, and that the King is also your Emperor and has duties toward the empire and toward the federal states. Remember, also, that you must help him to execute not only a policy for Brandenburg or Prussia, but also an imperial German policy. With this thought I beg you to join me in cheers for his Majesty. Long live his Majesty, the Emperor and King."

The toast was received with thunders of applause, and when the enthusiasm had subsided three cheers were given for Prince Bismarck, who in response said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have done me. I thank you again and I wish that I could give you all a bed, but I was obliged to take this house as I found it, and I never thought I should end my days here. I have always felt too old to make additional additions to the buildings. I can even console myself with the sentiment that for a loving pair there is room enough in the smallest cottage [great laughter], since there is not room enough here for 400 of my fellow-countrymen, who all love each other."

This happy response from the old Chancellor, whose eyes were now twinkling with merriment, was greeted with the loudest and most prolonged applause.

The crowd then gave three tremendous "hoops" for Prince Bismarck. Then Prince Bismarck led the cheers for the Emperor, which were enthusiastically given. At the luncheon Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, who recently resigned the presidency of East Prussia, proposed Prince Bismarck's health in a short speech.

The special train returned to Berlin at 3:30 p.m. Emperor William is expected here to visit Prince Bismarck to-morrow, and a brilliant military suite will accompany him. Prince Bismarck received the deputations to-day despite the unceasing warnings of his physician, Dr. Sweninger, and his secretary, Dr. Chrysander, and he will practically celebrate his eightieth birthday with the whole of the German people.

Their desire to testify their love and admiration of the unifier of Germany is spontaneous and general throughout the country. The deputation of the commanding generals of the German army will wait on Bismarck April 1 as the bearer of good wishes and likewise of a fine gift. Splendidly mounted addresses will be presented to him on behalf of the Conservative, National, Liberal and Anti-Semitic parties on April 1.

The National Liberal Club will also give a banquet at the Kaiserhof April 1, at which the eulogy on Bismarck will be pronounced by Dr. Boetticher, the leader of the party. The Conservatives will have a "commemorative" at the Peen Palast at the same time, and the Bismarck committee will have a similar celebration, but even on a larger scale, on the evening of his birthday. The grandest celebration of all seems to be the one arranged to take place around the vicinity of the Germania monument, in the Niederwald on the Rhine, which will be participated in by representatives of thirty-six cities in the Rhenish district, men belonging to every political party. The central part of the celebration will be at the foot of the monument itself. A grand "commemorative" in the form of the illumination of the hills and mountain peaks near by, together with great fireworks on the Rhine, will also take place.

In the Black Forest similar rejoicing will occur. All the summits of the mountains in that region will show bonfires on the evening of March 31. Hamburg's municipal celebration, outside of that arranged for by the German university students, will be very extensive. A political committee has assumed charge of a "commemorative" to which everybody is invited on the night of March 30.

On the night following this there will be great fireworks; on the night of April 1, a torchlight procession in which 6000 will share, is to proceed to Friedrichshagen. The Society of Arts and Sciences will undertake a procession to Friedrichshagen on the birthday morning and serenade the Prince, and on April 2 the same society will witness at a special reserved performance in the Stadt Theater, a patriotic drama, being written for the occasion. Many other cities have made similar arrangements. Besides undertaking a pilgrimage to Friedrichshagen on April 1, in which some 1200 of the corps students will join, the latter will also lay the foundation-stone to a Bismarck monument on the summit of Rudelsburg in Thuringia, to which the Emperor has contributed 1000 marks.

**Ahead of Time.**  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—Leo Wilson of Cincinnati, the "dead broke" pedestrian who is engaged in the task of walking to the four corners of the United States, arrived in Cleveland to-day from Maine, twenty-four days ahead of time.

**Two Propeller-Blades Broken.**  
NORFOLK, Va., March 25.—The City of Para, from New York to Para, was towed inside the Capes at 1 o'clock this morning, with two blades of her propeller broken. She is now anchored off Fortress Monroe.

When in want of a good liniment buy Salvation Oil, which costs only 25 cents.

## IS READY TO REBEL.

Manitoba Refuses to  
Obey the Order of the  
Governor-General.

## CATHOLICS AND SCHOOLS.

Premier Greenway Says He  
Will Not Be Coerced by  
Canada.

## LAWS NOT TO BE SET ASIDE.

The Dominion Cabinet Appoints a  
Man More Pliable to Its  
Wishes.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 25.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says:

The remedial order of the Governor-General in council, calling upon the Government of Manitoba to restore to the Roman Catholics their parochial, or separate, schools, reached the city this morning. It was addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor and by him was transmitted to the Legislature, which was sitting in readiness to receive it. The Legislature was crowded with an intensely earnest gathering when the important document was delivered. It was voluminous and reviewed all the evidence taken before the Privy Council of England, which body declared that the Catholics of Manitoba had a grievance and that the Governor-General in council had the power and authority to grant redress by remedial order. The tenor and language of the order leave no opening for compromise. It is a command to Manitoba to submit and plainly says that if the Legislature does not obey, the Governor-General, or more accurately speaking, the Dominion Government, will enforce its authority. No definite action was taken to-night.

After the order had been read it was laid on the table for future consideration. That the order will be rejected may be taken for certain. Of the four members of the Legislature only four or five will vote against the rejection, these four or five being Catholics and representing purely Catholic constituencies.

Premier Greenway, being interviewed to-night, said: "We earnestly desire to act with the constitution, but let all the people know that this trouble is not of our own making. We claim the right to make our own laws, and this right we will not give up without a struggle. The Governor-General's order will be rejected in its entirety. A long step will then have been made in the perilous journey upon which the Government at Ottawa has set out. The Dominion Parliament will then be armed with jurisdiction to impose upon Manitoba a law to which an overwhelming majority of the people are opposed."

"It will be wise for Parliament, as Mr. Gladstone said, to think once, think twice, think thrice before coercing a loyal and law-abiding community. Few in numbers though they may be, they will never submit to this unjust coercion. This is a struggle for our rights. We are a free people; we will not be made slaves. We will not have the laws which we have passed deliberately and with full knowledge of our own conditions destroyed by a body to whom these conditions are unknown, acting without inquiry and without adequate consideration."

A sensational feature of this trouble to-day was the announcement that the Dominion Cabinet, which has just passed the remedial order, had appointed one of its members, Hon. H. A. Chatterton, Minister of Militia, to take the place of Premier Greenway. This change is believed by the Manitoba Government to mean that the Dominion authorities want a man as Governor more pliable to its wishes.

## THE REMEDIAL ORDER.

There is No Question but That It Will Be Rejected.

WINNIPEG, March 25.—The remedial order forwarded by the Dominion Government to the Manitoba Legislature was received here to-day, and requests that the Manitoba Government re-enact the school law of 1890, abolishing the Roman Catholic schools and that they give;

First—The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the statutes which were repealed by the acts of 1890.

Second—the right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

Third—The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from any payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

The debate on the order will probably not begin in the Legislature until Wednesday. There is no question but that it will be rejected and returned to Ottawa.

## JAPAN NOW VERY SORRY.

REGRETS THE ATTACK MADE ON  
PEACE ENVOY LI HUNG  
CHANG.

IMPERIAL SURGEONS AND NURSES  
SENT TO ATTEND THE WOUNDED  
VICEROY.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times has this dispatch from Kobe, which will be published to-morrow:

Li Hung Chang is making good progress toward recovery from the effects of the bullet wound in the face inflicted yesterday by Moyama Kokunosuki. The wound has developed no dangerous symptoms.

The would-be assassin is reported to be a lunatic. He has a criminal record and has served a term of imprisonment.

A Hongkong dispatch to the Times says that precautions against a Japanese attack have been taken at Foo Chow, Amoy and Swatow. The harbor of Amoy has been planted with torpedoes, and it is thought probable that the Japanese will make an attempt to capture that place.

The Chinese steamers are unable to enter the harbors of Tamsui, in northern Formosa, owing to the torpedoes placed there. The coolies employed on the wharves in Hongkong have gone on a strike. A number of soldiers and convicts are employed in searching and loading vessels.

YOKOHAMA, March 25.—Surgeons Sato and Ishimuro are attending Li Hung Chang by imperial command. Li Hung Chang objects to the extraction of the bullet, which lies a centimetre under his left eye. The wound is three centimetres deep. The Emperor of Japan has sent two nurses

to attend him. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy are pouring in from all directions.

Resolutions have been submitted to the Japanese Diet regretting the attack upon Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who was shot and wounded in the face yesterday at Simon-eseki.

TIENTSIN, March 25.—The authorities here have officially notified the Consuls of their intention to block the Peiho River on the appearance of Japanese warships.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Information coming to the Chinese Legation is to the effect that Li Hung Chang's wound is not dangerous, except as complications may develop. It is in the fleshy part of the face, but fortunately no part of the skull has been fractured or any vital organs touched.

Prince Li's advanced age and several constitutional disorders, which make him almost an invalid, may aggravate a nowise harmful wound. On his arrival at Shimoneseki he was too sick to leave the ship which brought him. He had to be carried about, this being a necessity in his case as well as an honor due his rank.

Officials of the Japanese legation say the offender will be charged with treason, as the assault is not only against the person of Li Hung Chang, but against the Chinese Government. It is probable also that the trial will be by court-martial, and conviction by court-martial would mean that the offender would be shot.

Diplomats here are inclined to believe that the entire peace negotiations may be broken off by the assault, by affording a pretext for European intervention. Li himself will prevent such a failure, however, if it is possible.

Officials here regard it as settled that China and Japan have reached an understanding by which the former will extend her territory forth from Vladivostok, so as to keep the harbor open the year round. This has been an acquisition Russia has long sought, as it gives an eastern outlet to the great Siberian railroad.

## WAR MATERIAL FOR CUBA.

ARMS TAKEN FROM FLORIDA BY  
FILIBUSTERS IN A  
YACHT.

INSURGENTS HAVE NOT YET TAKEN  
STEPS FOR A PROVISIONAL  
GOVERNMENT.

TAMPA, Fla., March 25.—A party of hunters who arrived at Palm Beach last night brings news that a filibustering craft was loaded with arms yesterday between there and Santa Ana. They say that yesterday they came upon a party of men putting off in a boat to a yacht which was standing to about a mile off the coast. The boatmen were greatly excited by the appearance of the hunters and rowed rapidly to the vessel. Through a glass the hunters saw boxes hoisted up the vessel's side. When all the boxes had been transferred the men clambered up the yacht's side and she steamed away south.

The hunters began an investigation, and soon found signs of a camp in the scrub, and also recent excavations. They dug into the scrub and unearthed a long, narrow box, which was found to be full of rifles and machetes. They brought some of these arms here. The place where the discovery was made is a lonely spot on the east coast where, but for an accident, a cargo of arms might be loaded without interference.

It is supposed these arms were shipped here by rail and secretly transferred to the place where the vessel was seen. The hunters are confident that the yacht was in the employ of the Cuban revolutionists.

Marti, Gomez and Maceo are not yet in Cuba, says a New York capitalist who arrived here last night by the steamer Olive from Cuba.

He has been in the Santiago district for three months on business for his firm, which has great interests in that section. He says he has many acquaintances on both sides and has been allowed to go freely through the lines of both the Government and insurgent forces. He says he has not been able to hear anything of Marti Gomez or Maceo. So far as he knows no republican or provincial government has been formed by the insurgents, nor could he hear of any steps being taken in that direction.

Letters received here by the steamer which arrived last night state that insurgent bands are active in the vicinity of Santa Spirit. The Government rumor that Guillermon is dead is untrue. Quintin Bandet with 150 insurgents met 300 Spanish troops between Tiariba and El Sobra, killing twenty-five Spaniards at the first volley. The Spaniards fled in dismay, the insurgents continuing their march unmolested. Letters estimate that in two months there will be 25,000 insurgents fighting.

## RETURNED A TRUE BILL.

The Grand Jury Indicted Queensberry for Libeling Oscar Wilde.

LONDON, March 25.—In the old Bailey to-day the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the libel proceedings instituted by Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry. He said that if the Marquis wrote the words it claimed he did upon the card produced, whether he was justified or not in so doing, it constituted a libel. Moreover, the Recorder added, the defendant intended to plead justification as his defense. The Grand Jury eventually returned a true bill against the Marquis.

A dispatch from Monte Carlo to the Observer says that after Oscar Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglas, the second son of the Marquis of Queensberry, arrived at the place recently they went to a hotel. But after staying there a day the proprietor, at the request of the other English visitors, informed them that their rooms were engaged. Both Mr. Wilde and Lord Alfred are now in London.

## IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TOO.

Everywhere Germans Are Anxious to Honor the Aged Statesman.

BERLIN, March 25.—In foreign countries, too, Germans have been anxious to do honor to the old statesman. The Germans of Odessa have started a Bismarck fund which is to be used in assisting helpless widows and orphans. In St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities of Russia, funds have been collected to present Bismarck with a fine gift.

The Parliamentary deputation returned to Berlin this evening and all the members expressed themselves as highly satisfied with their reception. During the luncheon at the Prince's residence the old ex-Chancellor was in high spirits and he led the conversation in an animated and brilliant manner. He reminded the guests that the year 1895 marks the fiftieth of his entrance into Parliamentary service.

**An Oilmill Burned.**  
GREENVILLE, Miss., March 25.—Fire to-day destroyed the Planters Oilmill, owned by Delta planters and merchants. Loss, \$120,000; insurance, \$72,000.

THE IDEAL CHURCH  
OF THE FUTURE.

DISCUSSED BY SEVERAL LEADERS  
OF WIDELY DIVERGENT  
DENOMINATIONS

## AT THE UNITARIAN DINNER.

PROF. HOWISON TAKES ISSUE WITH  
PROF. LE CONTE AS TO THE  
ORIGIN OF MAN.

The annual dinner of the Unitarian Club of California was held last night at the First Unitarian Church of Oakland, and brought together not only such a number as to fill the great room given over to it, but to fill it with very distinguished people. There were Professor Le Conte, Professor Howison, Rev. Dr. Stebbins, Senator Perkins, John P. Irish and other well-known men on the list of speakers alone—men of very divergent lines of thought, some of them.

The coming religion was the topic for discussion and after the discussion of an elaborate dinner it was taken up, with Professor Joseph Le Conte striking the first and the key note. He directed himself specially to the subject of the "permeation of the Christian religion." He began by saying that he would not touch upon the transient part of his topic. The permanent in religion could be covered in three thoughts, God, immortality and human freedom. Without moral freedom there was no virtue. There was at least a fourth tenet: a belief in God and in man as a son of God. There was the first God—the question of a personal and yet an imminent God. The atheist would have believed something less than a personality—a mere indefinite touch that pervades nature, determining all things by necessity. But he (the speaker) took the higher plane; something above a personal God, a super-personality, not the incomplete but the completed personality—the personality of Deity. He had been told upon entering the room that the word evolution was not to be mentioned there that night and thereupon went on and mentioned it. There was at least, he said, an affluence from God which pervaded all nature. Then there was the first germ of life, of man—the first glimpse of the personality, the Son of God. After a long time there was a quasi personality, then gradually this became the real personal man.

"Shall we stop?" he inquired. "Thus we came down from the hand of God, begotten of God; developed in the womb of nature we shall go onward and upward to his God's own level."

"What of the relations of God to man? Does it not go without saying that a father shall reveal himself to his child? The revelation is in different degrees and kind. Every manifestation of God is a revelation, but the highest is the revelation of spirit to spirit. The Father seems far away from us but he will teach us and show us the way."

Professor Howison followed by way of answering Professor Le Conte. He felt deeply on the subject of the religion of the future, he said, and felt concerned as to how should be left of the religion as it is present. The real religion of the future he thought had been long with us, however. He spoke of Professor Le Conte as a practical Christian, but his doctrine of the origin of man, he said, was hopelessly at variance with the Christian belief in God, with the belief in the divine sonship of man, with his own belief in the moral freedom of man. It is impossible to reconcile the belief with the other that the soul of man is the product of slow evolution. What is the soul? Where does it abide? You would say at once in our own bodies. Is it so? Can you measure the soul then? Is it so many feet and so many wide? The speaker was in the midst of his argument, which attacked the strongholds of much that is claimed as Unitarian, when his time elapsed and he was compelled to leave it unfinished.

Rev. George R. Johnson of Alameda spoke upon the ideal church, which he said must throw a halo around all that is best; they would not slay the prophets, but would leave the old churches which stand for fixity and would look straight forward and make war upon chaos.

"Science," he said, "is the law that opens for us the door into the truth of God."

Rev. Mr. Rader, associate pastor of the First Congregational Church, was introduced as a conservative man, but repudiated that characteristic at once by declaring that if he was asked to say in the fewest words what he thought of the church of the future he would be inclined to say that it would not be Congregational, but Unitarian. "Science," he said, "has given us a new church, a new pulpit religion, a new Christ. This is the church of the future."

Rev. Dr. Stebbins, paying a beautiful tribute to Professors Le Conte and Howison and their science, said he had never yet seen an account of the origin of things that satisfied his soul. Christianity, he said, could not be defined. It was a method of the divine life of man. The word of the present is a pledge of the future, and character is destiny.

John P. Irish, speaking to "The Ideal Home," said he thought it the broadest of them all. It grew out of an old love-song and should last forever, a monument to those two whose undying love and plighted faith had founded it.

Rev. A. B. Payne of Berkeley, Senator Perkins and others made short addresses, necessarily short, as the San Franciscans had to hurry for the late boats to the city.

In perfect harmony and unanimity rises the chorus of praise for Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

## SLATTERY AT MEMPHIS.

Trouble Narrowly Averted During His Lecture.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.—Ex-Priest Slattery lectured at the Auditorium to-night.

The meeting came near ending in a serious disturbance and but for the ex-priest's hurried exit from the city while the excitement was at its height he might have encountered rather severe treatment.

There was no sign of disorder until near the close of the lecture, when a man in the center of the house arose and excitedly exclaimed: "You're a liar against religion."

Half the audience were on their feet in an instant, but before the disturber could say anything he was grabbed by an officer and arrested. After order was restored Slattery concluded his remarks without further interruption. Slattery took the first train for the South.

## GENERAL MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

Judge Hoffman Also Discredits the Story of Jealousy.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 25.—The Telegram to-day publishes a letter from Judge B. F. Hoffman of Pasadena, Cal., which emphatically discredits the recent story of the Columbus man that the rebel General John Morgan was secretly released from the Ohio penitentiary as a result of an understanding between Secretary Stanton and Governor Tod. Judge Hoffman says: "I don't believe this yarn about Radebaugh. I was Tod's private secretary, and would most certainly have heard or known something of such a matter. The prison cells were examined where

General Morgan and seven or eight others went down into the vault underneath through holes cut in the floor and under the outside prison wall, through a tunnel. When outside they climbed up the prison gate and let themselves down with ropes."

## ABUSED A RIVAL'S EMPLOYEE.

Newspaper Language That Caused an Interesting Test Case.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A case which has just been docketed in the United States Supreme Court will probably test the question of the length to which a newspaper can go in the use of objectionable language and still find access to the mails. The case is that of the United States vs. Mark Swearingen, and comes to the Supreme Court on allegations of error in the United States Circuit Court of Kansas, which found Swearingen, who was the editor of a paper published at Burlington, Kans., guilty of the improper use of the mails. The offense consisted in the publication of an article abusing an employee of a rival paper, in which language was used which the postal authorities pronounced obscene.

## COSTA RICA'S ENTERPRISE.

Products to Be Displayed at the Cotton States' Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 25.—Advices received from Costa Rica are to the effect that the Government has appointed Theodore Mangie commissioner for an exhibit to be made at the Cotton States' and International Exposition. The commissioner has applied for space upon which to erect a pavilion in which the products of Costa Rica will be placed. This is similar to the exhibit made by Costa Rica at the world's fair, where the little republic took off fifty-five premiums. The commissioner is of the opinion that a large number of exhibits can be had from the coffee planters and factories of Costa Rica.

## FOUGHT IN THE EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO SPECULATORS COME TO  
BLOWS OVER A DEAL  
IN WHEAT.

DURING THE SCUFFLE A PISTOL IS  
DISCHARGED AND THE COMBAT-  
ANTS ARE ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, March 26.—W. H. Jennings, proprietor of the Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, and Horace Parker came to blows to-day on the trading-floor of the exchange over a deal which Parker had with the proprietor in wheat.

Parker during the scuffle drew a revolver. The men fell to the floor and the revolver was discharged. The bullet lodged in the wall and did not injure any one. Officer Laughran heard the shot and rushed to the scene. He placed both men under arrest.

Parker admitted having drawn a revolver, but said he did so to frighten Jennings. He said the discharge of the revolver was purely accidental.

Both men were locked up at the Harrison-street station. The exchange is in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the report of the revolver created a lively panic for a few moments in the hotel office.

## TO PRESS THE CLAIM.

Sir Edward Grey Gives Parliamentary Information About Nicaragua.

LONDON, March 25.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons to-day replying to Charles Howard Vincent, who questioned the Government regarding the situation of affairs in the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, said that the British Minister to Central America, Mr. Gosling, had been granted a leave of absence from his post and would leave Central America in May. Mr. Roberts, the British Consul in Guatemala, would succeed Mr. Gosling with the rank of Charge d'Affaires, and he would press the claim of Great Britain for \$15,000 damages for the arrest of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields.

**The Ice Gorge Going Out.**  
PITTSBURGH, March 25.—The ice gorge in the Allegheny River, which has threatened the residents of towns along the river for several weeks, is now going out and the danger is passed.

HALE'S HONEY  
OF  
Horehound and Tar

This is not a preparation of doubtful virtue. It has been indorsed by the experience of years, and its value as a remedial agent for lung troubles, and a cure for coughs, colds and bronchial affections is well known.

For Sale by Druggists Generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

WAIT!  
SEE THE  
LANGLEY DIRECTORY!



## THE OTHER DOGS BEAT LUCKY DOG

THIRD IN THE FIELD OF THREE  
WAS THE BEST HE COULD  
DO YESTERDAY.

STARTED A 3 TO 10 FAVORITE.

IMP. MISS BRUMMEL DOWNED A  
GOOD-SIZED FIELD OF  
YOUNGSTERS.

The racing at the track yesterday was attended by the usual dumps and upsets attendant to racing of late, the star fall of the day being that of Lucky Dog, the giant son of Dabene, who went to the post a 3 to 10 favorite in the fifth race, at six furlongs, with but three odds, and finished a half. Midas, Don Williams, Chicago, Derby candidate, was second choice in the race with 3 1/2 to 1 against him, imported Thorn being the 30-to-1 outsider. When the flag fell Lucky Dog at once went to the front, leading Midas three lengths as they passed the half. Rounding the far turn Isom began crawling up on the favorite with the second choice, and was but a length and a half in the rear as they entered the stretch. An eighth from home Lucky Dog hung out signals of distress, for Carr was seen to be riding him, but to no effect, for he was passed by both Midas and Thorn, the former winning very cleverly by a length, Chicago's imported colt, beating the favorite half a length for the place.

Another very warm thing that was bowled over was the Kentucky stable's Sallie Calvert, who went to the post 2 to 5 for the opening sprint, and finished a half furlongs. Middleton, who could have lost his company but for his poor wind, was an 8 to 1 outsider. Grannan and Abe Levy had their money down on Raphael, whose chance certainly looked good. Pittsburgh Phil staid with the Pleasanton stable's hard-luck horse Mutineer with 20 to 1 against him and he got the money, for the McCarthy horse won by three lengths from Lodi, with Middleton a close third.

The two-year-old race for maidens, half a mile, resulted in a victory for the 7 to 5 favorite, Miss Brummel, who went to the front shortly after the flag fell, and in front of Joan. Red Pike was a fair third, winning by three parts of a length easily from Miss Buckley. Mary S was third.

Ingomar finally struck company that could not make him suik, all ridden by stable-boys. He went to the post a 9 to 10 favorite, with Mary S second choice at 11 to 1. It was a very pretty run to the line, where the four starters were heads apart. At this point McIntyre, on Miss Buckley, running on the outside, attempted to make two short turns, bumping Mollie B. putting her out of the race. Through the stretch Ingomar held his field easily, winning by three parts of a length easily from Miss Buckley. Mary S was third.

To me it was not clear why Gracie should be a 7 to 5 favorite for the fourth race over the short six-furlong course unless it was that the bookies saw a chance to work a little bunko game, taking advantage of the fact that Griffin rode him. To my mind there were two other reasons in the race, Comrade and Wheel of Fortune, that certainly looked more entitled to be favorites. Bookmaker Rose's horse Boreas was also well backed yesterday, and showed a hint of speed. To him a race can probably be attributed Comrade's defeat, for the two raced out in front at a killing pace, Comrade tossing it up shortly before reaching the stretch. Straightened for home the race was a close one, Boreas and Wheel of Fortune, and he was passed by both Wheel of Fortune and Comrade, the former winning with a little up her sleeve by three parts of a length. The winner who went to the post with 4 to 1 against him, racing the chestnut filly by Gano out of Jennie B.

When he warmed up for the last race it looked to me as though Mainstay would rather be playing marbles than run, for he was a trial horse. Royal Flush, who is a very favorable horse about the present time, was an even-money favorite opening with young Griffu up. Barney Schreiber took a chance on McFarlane, the "Bone Doctor's" charge, who ran a very fair sort of a race, although he did fail to get to the coin. Royal Flush won cleverly at the finish by a length from the gray horse Sir Richard, who is rapidly getting into winning form. Mainstay was an ordinary third. In this last race Riley Grannan played both Banjo and Sir Richard. The fickle Goddess of Fortune was not over indulgent with the young plunger, for his attempts to deprive the bookmakers of their wealth was not attended with much more success than the balance of the night.

MIDHOLLAND.

**SUMMARY.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 25, 1895.  
645. FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
539 Mutineer, 96 (Chevalier) 4 5 2 1/2 1/2  
538 Lodi, 102 (R. Isom) 1 3 3 3 1/2  
537 Middleton, 102 (Sloan) 3 3 1/2 1/2 3 1/2  
536 Raphael, 98 (W. Flynn) 11 6 4 4 1/2  
535 Sallie Calvert, 96 (W. Flynn) 7 7 6 6 1/2  
534 Charger, 102 (Hilchies) 2 2 6 6 1/2  
Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:10. Winner, by imp. Chevalier Mutineer.

646. SECOND RACE—Half a mile; maidens; two-year-olds; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
611 Imp. Miss Brummel, 108 1 1 1 1/2 1/2  
610 Joan, 108 (C. Covington) 1 1 2 2 1/2  
609 Red Pike, 108 (E. Carr) 3 6 1 1/2 1/2  
608 Extract filly, 108 (Sloan) 1 1 3 3 1/2  
607 Spry Lark, 108 (N. Hill) 5 8 3 3 1/2  
606 Gyssette colt, 108 (Sloan) 5 8 3 3 1/2  
605 Sallie Lili, 108 (R. Isom) 2 2 2 2 1/2  
604 Edna, 108 (Taylor) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
603 Edgemount, 111 (Chevalier) 10 9 1 1/2  
602 Valence, 111 (R. Isom) 9 10 1 1/2  
Good start. Won ridden out. Time, 1:05. Winner, ch. f., by Beau Brummel-imp. Mirage.

647. THIRD RACE—One mile; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$400.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
102 Midas, 108 (R. Isom) 1 1 2 2 1/2  
601 Miss Buckley, 84 (McIntyre) 4 1 1/2 2 1/2  
600 Mary S, 84 (Hilchies) 2 3 3 3 1/2  
599 Mollie B, 84 (Frawley) 3 3 3 3 1/2  
Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:44 1/4. Winner, h. g., by Bubler-Josephine.

648. FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
101 Wheel of Fortune, 107 (R. Isom) 1 1 2 2 1/2  
598 Imp. Miss Brummel, 108 1 1 2 2 1/2  
597 Lodi, 102 (Sloan) 3 3 1/2 1/2 3 1/2  
596 Raphael, 98 (W. Flynn) 11 6 4 4 1/2  
595 Sallie Calvert, 96 (W. Flynn) 7 7 6 6 1/2  
594 Charger, 102 (Hilchies) 2 2 6 6 1/2  
Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:14 1/4. Winner, by imp. Chevalier Mutineer.

649. FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
961 Midas, 108 (R. Isom) 1 1 2 2 1/2  
588 Imp. Miss Brummel, 108 1 1 2 2 1/2  
587 Lodi, 102 (Sloan) 3 3 1/2 1/2 3 1/2  
586 Raphael, 98 (W. Flynn) 11 6 4 4 1/2  
585 Sallie Calvert, 96 (W. Flynn) 7 7 6 6 1/2  
584 Charger, 102 (Hilchies) 2 2 6 6 1/2  
Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:14 1/4. Winner, by imp. Chevalier Mutineer.

650. SIXTH RACE—Five furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
104 Royal Flush, 107 (Griffin) 2 2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
103 Sir Richard, 108 (N. Hill) 3 4 3 3 1/2  
988 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
987 Banjo, 92 (Glen) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
986 Middleton, 102 (Chevalier) 10 9 1 1/2  
985 McFarlane, 90 (Frawley) 5 5 2 2 1/2  
Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:01. Winner, by Three Cheers-Rose.

651. SEVENTH RACE—Five furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
105 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
104 Royal Flush, 107 (Griffin) 2 2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
103 Sir Richard, 108 (N. Hill) 3 4 3 3 1/2  
988 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
987 Banjo, 92 (Glen) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
986 Middleton, 102 (Chevalier) 10 9 1 1/2  
985 McFarlane, 90 (Frawley) 5 5 2 2 1/2  
Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:01. Winner, by Three Cheers-Rose.

652. EIGHTH RACE—Five furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
105 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
104 Royal Flush, 107 (Griffin) 2 2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
103 Sir Richard, 108 (N. Hill) 3 4 3 3 1/2  
988 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
987 Banjo, 92 (Glen) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
986 Middleton, 102 (Chevalier) 10 9 1 1/2  
985 McFarlane, 90 (Frawley) 5 5 2 2 1/2  
Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:01. Winner, by Three Cheers-Rose.

653. NINTH RACE—Five furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
105 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
104 Royal Flush, 107 (Griffin) 2 2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
103 Sir Richard, 108 (N. Hill) 3 4 3 3 1/2  
988 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
987 Banjo, 92 (Glen) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
986 Middleton, 102 (Chevalier) 10 9 1 1/2  
985 McFarlane, 90 (Frawley) 5 5 2 2 1/2  
Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:01. Winner, by Three Cheers-Rose.

654. TENTH RACE—Five furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.  
Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin.  
105 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
104 Royal Flush, 107 (Griffin) 2 2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
103 Sir Richard, 108 (N. Hill) 3 4 3 3 1/2  
988 Mainstay, 96 (Sloan) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
987 Banjo, 92 (Glen) 4 4 3 3 1/2  
986 Middleton, 102 (Chevalier) 10 9 1 1/2  
985 McFarlane, 90 (Frawley) 5 5 2 2 1/2  
Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:01. Winner, by Three Cheers-Rose.

Entries for to-day's races are as follows:  
First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—

Lodi 100, Prince 100, Wah-ia-Wah 89, Little Tough 100, Adelaide 99, O C 95, Redlink 100.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—George 104, Commission 103, Arctic 104, Roadrunner 108, Little Collins 96, Beldine 91, Claire 95, San Luis Rey 97, Experimental 91, Arnette 90, Ledalia 102, Sioe 95.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Fifth race, one and a half miles (hurdle), selling—Red Pat 124, Vulcan 130, St. Jacob 130, Douglas 135, The Lark 130, Mendocino 130, Bellringer 135.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Charitouse 8, Realization 91, O'Bea 88, Captain Ross 105, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Seventh race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Eighth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Ninth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Tenth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Eleventh race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Twelfth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Thirteenth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Fourteenth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Fifteenth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Sixteenth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Seventeenth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Eighteenth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Nineteenth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Twentieth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Twenty-first race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Twenty-second race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Twenty-third race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Twenty-fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Twenty-fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Twenty-sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Twenty-seventh race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Twenty-eighth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Twenty-ninth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Thirtieth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Thirty-first race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Thirty-second race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

Thirty-third race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Fly 124, The Drummer 120, Vulcan 128, Joe Colton 125, Advance 110, Ab F 130, Marlane 112.

Thirty-fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Exodus 107, Duchess of Milites 93, Tom Clark 95, Major McLaughlin 104, Venus 102, Caballo (formerly Lizzie Hampton) colt 104, Kirt 90, Mollie B 75, Mulberry 105, Folski 92, Major McLaughlin 87.

## THE FIGURE WILLIAM J. HURLEY ASKED FOR SECURING ACCOMMODATING JURORS.

A SENSATIONAL ADMISSION.

THE MAN WHO TAMPERED WITH  
THE McDONALD JURY ON  
TRIAL.

W. J. Hurley, charged with trying to bribe the jurors who tried Dick McDonald for perjury, created quite a sensation in Judge Wallace's court yesterday. He was on trial on a charge of bribery and the most important testimony against him was his own.

He had made almost a clean breast of the affair under the put by the jurors. In doing so he has directly implicated William Rock, the bailiff of Judge Murphy's court, who was under suspicion at the time of Hurley's preliminary investigation, but was exonerated by the court. He also made things look very uncomfortable for Harry Piper, Chief Deputy Court Clerk, whom he charged with promising him money for acquitting M. B. Curtis.

The case against Hurley was not long in being unfolded. Witnessed among them being C. M. Johnson himself, testified that Hurley had, a few hours after Johnson had been summoned as a juror, offered him a share of \$10,000 should he vote for McDonald's acquittal. Before any evidence was taken, however, Hurley took up from his chair, and in spite of advice to the contrary from his wife, who sat by him, and the bailiffs, he addressed the court. The substance of what he said was that he had been railroaded to jail by his attorney. He charged that his attorney was betraying him and asked that the court appoint some one else. Mr. Forbes declined to answer to the charge, as he said he could not speak for the jury. He said afterward that he stays in the case only at the urgent request of Mrs. Hurley.

When the prosecutor closed his case Forbes stated that he claimed that Hurley had approached Johnson after he had been summoned, and in view of that fact he was not guilty of the charge of bribery for which he was then on trial. He had one or two witnesses to examine, and Hurley was not one of them, but the self-willed defendant demanded to be put upon the stand, and refusal finally becoming impossible he was allowed to have his way. He did not testify for more than ten minutes, but he managed to practically convict himself in that time.

Under a few questions put by his attorney he gave his version of his meeting with Johnson on the afternoon of the day on which Johnson was summoned. It was charged that Hurley had offered to divide \$10,000 with Johnson if he would hold out for a verdict of acquittal. Hurley says his remark about the \$10,000 bore no relation to the McDonald case, but referred to the value of the specimen of fruit exhibited at the Board of Trade rooms where Johnson worked and where the conversation was held. That was his explanation of the remark upon which the case is in a great measure based, and he would not greatly began to question him closely on the subject.

He was asked several questions as to his intentions when he spoke to Johnson on the evening of the day when he was summoned. He finally came to a halt at the question: "How did you know the evening before that Johnson was to be summoned?" The prisoner, flustered at his chair, looked at the jury and the judge, and then he finally said: "Well, I'll tell you if you want to know. You can do as you please with me, but what I tell you is the truth. I went to Livernash and asked him if he wanted some men on the jury. He said yes. Then I went to McDonald and asked him and he said yes, and asked me what I wanted. I said I could get the men on for \$300 apiece. Then I went to Rock and he agreed to get Johnson on the jury."

"Were you ever in this business before?" asked another juror.

"The jury-bribing business?" asked the witness, in the most matter-of-fact way.

"No, I never was. I know what you are thinking of, though," Hurley continued. "You're thinking of the Curtis jury. I was the one who stayed out for acquittal the first time. Then that Harry Piper put me on that jury and he would give me \$500 if I would hold out for acquittal. And, by God, he has never given me a cent of it!" continued the witness in an injured tone.

The jurymen smiled, the bailiff G. C. Bathurst, W. S. Lindey, G. H. Low, W. H. Smith, J. R. Le Roy, L. Lansburgh, Hallett and Cathcart, G. S. Mitchell, W. N. Hogg, P. P. Bernhard, G. S. Pettis, L. Tronchet and E. Lastrato. The gymnastic programme will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Miss May Cook is billed for a solo on the cornet.

Harry Larsen will perform on the violin, and the famous Australian whistler, O. A. Crable, will warble "a la blackbird." On Wednesday evening the members and their lady friends will be given an opportunity of seeing billiards par excellence as Schaefer (the Wizard) and Frank Ives (the young Napoleon) will play a match game, as will also W. Catton and B. F. Saylor, the Olympic Club billiard instructor.

The Reliance Athletic Club will hold "a gentlemen's night" on the 28th inst. The time of the evening will be a four-round sparring match between the featherweights, John McMahon of the Olympic Club and James Delaney of the Acme Club.

The managers of the Crescent Club at Berkeley have announced that "a women's night" will be given on April 15, at which sparring, wrestling and gymnastics will be features of the sport. The wheelmen of the club are by no means idle. They have arranged for a series of handicapped races to be held at the Oakland Track Park open to members only. The principal events are: Half mile, one mile and five-mile races.

The 97-98 freshmen and sophomores of the University of California will hold their field day on the Berkeley campus next Saturday and some great sport is promised.

T. S. Huntington of the Princeton University Athletic Association has written to Fred Koch, captain of the University of California athletic team, that the privileges of the Princeton athletic grounds and club-rooms have been extended to the Berkeley team during their stay in the East.

The captains of the clubs representing the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union have decided upon giving a grand field day for the benefit of the college athletes, who will depart for the East in May. The games will be held shortly after the intercollegiate field day of the 20th inst.

The pigeon fanciers of this city and Portland, Ore., have agreed upon a series of races which will be held in June. The course is from this city to Portland, a distance of 700 miles, and the consideration is \$500 a side. Seven birds are now being trained here for the races.

Mrs. Rosenthal Won.

Mrs. Dorris Rosenthal, who was slightly injured by falling off one of the Larkin-street cable-cars on the crossing of Ellis street in January 1894, and who through her attorney, H. W. Mathews, brought suit against the San Francisco Railroad Company for damages, compromised with the directors of that cable line a few days since for \$4000.

It is logical to assume that the boom in cereals will be continued.

Through to the Park.

The Turk and Edgewater line has been finished through to the park and it is expected that cars will be running through to-day. This will do away with the present system of transferring in Callaghan's saloon.

What's the matter with Johnson? The

court has adjourned while his name was in the box. "I was not to court, and I said to me: 'Skip, quick; they have got onto Johnson.'"

"What's the Livernash's office and he said, 'I'll be right with you, friend, Johnson.' I replied, 'I don't know. He never squealed in crooked business. Livernash told me to go and see Johnson and report. I went to the Board of Trade and said to Johnson, 'Hello, old man, how are you holding them?' He replied, 'By—, I don't know what they are going to do to us. Somebody gave the thing away.'"

Hurley then told of going up to the new City Hall, and how he was arrested on his way home. Then he spoke of his lawyer, Forbes, and Frank Rooney, who he said were men trying to railroad him to States prison. He said:

Forbes and Rooney came to me a week ago last Saturday with reporter and wanted me to make a confession. That dazed me and I went out of my head knowing that they had sold me. For three weeks they have been getting bits of information out of me and brought a written confession for me to sign when I was at the receiving hospital after I went out of my head.

They told me that my wife would get \$100 if I would sign it. Last night I made a full statement to them and a reporter, but it was not published this morning. So to-day in court I got up and told the court that my lawyer had sold me.

As to his corrupt actions on juries before, and particularly in the Curtis case, he said: "The first time I was ever summoned on a jury it was in Judge Hebbard's court, and then Harry Piper, the deputy clerk, came in. We placed court, asked me if I would not like to go on a jury in Murphy's court. He said that Dr. Hall's was coming up, and I would get money in it—probably \$1000. I said that I was willing and served in that court two or three weeks. I was one of the first twelve called in the Hall case, but was excused."

After that the Curtis case came up, and Piper met me one day and asked me if I would serve on the jury in the Curtis case. There is \$5000 in it for you. The time came and a jury was brought in. Piper came in and told me I was called and accepted, and the result is well known. Porter and I stood out. During the trial Piper and I met regularly every night on Fine street, in a lonesome place between Pierce and Steiner. After the trial was over I didn't get a bean. Piper said that they didn't give him any money. He said that he called on Judge Darwin and laid before him a proposal of jury-bribing months before the Curtis case came up. He said that he had admitted Judge Murphy. He stated that Judge Darwin had informed him that a jury-briber was in the case, and that he was a person whose name he withheld, but whom Darwin now admits was Hurley. Beyond that he said he had no more to say. He said that he had made me doubt his mental balance.

Similar propositions have been made in this case by men, but who were not called. He said that he had never seen Hurley engaged prior to the Friday night, while the jury was being empaneled, for several months before the Curtis case came up. He said he couldn't name a single person with whom he acted in our behalf.

He called on me to the Friday night before the Monday which he was arrested as to be in the main true, as far as the general effect goes. On that night I did say to him which Johnson was called on to give me money that he could secure jurymen; but this was done solely for the purpose of exposing him. He said that he had never seen Hurley since the Monday, that caused his arrest on the following Monday.

When called on he said "I have a juror already sworn in that case. His name is







**The San Francisco Call**

**CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

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**TUESDAY.....MARCH 26, 1895**

Napa is no napper on manufacturing, but wide awake for business.

The Cuban "insurgents" are longing painfully to smoke a Havana.

Competitive railroads will be the most progressive feature of the new era.

When capital is wedded to enterprise the offspring is an infant industry.

Oakland has so many wheels that she has decided to tax them by the head.

International bimetalism is only waiting for the United States to lead the way.

Let us hope that Li Hung Chang will be more successful as a peacemaker than as a fighter.

The German Reichstag evidently desires to see Bismarck get into history and leave politics.

The Hon. James G. Maguire is unhappy over the fact that we are not made to pay a single tax.

In a California March it is the rose that blows, but reports from the East are of the blows that rose.

Colusa may not get the sugar factory she desires, but the energy she is displaying is sure to be a benefit somehow.

If all Californians would buy articles of home production the working capital of the State would be quadrupled.

Silver is becoming something more than the lining of clouds, and may be looked upon as the sunshine of the future.

Already the assured prospect of the valley road has made an impression on the real estate market of San Francisco.

Coast roads will soon be as live an issue as valley roads, for both Eureka and Santa Cruz are pumping vitality into them.

Property-owners who object to competing roads are entering into a very unnecessary competition with silurians.

The Chinese tongs are making so much of a racket at Sacramento it is hard to realize the Legislature has adjourned.

It would profit China very little to make peace with Japan if she had to put herself in the hands of foreign bankers to do it.

Exempting ships from taxation is one of the best ways to promote commerce and make a market for our surplus products.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba are displaying a praiseworthy moderation in shooting the natives who keep them fat.

No one can grow fruit in California and not come to feel in time that people make a great mistake in being born in the East.

It is not in California alone that business is reviving, but our advantage is that no matter where it revives, it comes our way.

One of the best ways to begin the good work of patronizing home industries is to buy the products of the Napa manufacturers.

Those who are contemplating the buying of city property should reflect that increased prices will follow the advent of the valley road.

European dissatisfaction on the score of American securities is not discouraging to those Americans who believe in keeping our money at home.

It is a sad commentary on the fitness of things that the famous financial reformer of Oakland must now depend on charity for subsistence.

It is hardly likely that the woman in the face received by Li Hung Chang will prove fatal, for it takes a great deal to overcome the cheek of a diplomatist.

The millionaire who gives the University a site for its building in San Francisco, will give himself the sight of a title deed to perpetual remembrance.

Bismarck could enjoy his birthday with all the congratulations of the Reichstag if his physicians would allow him to put the snub in his pipe and smoke it.

The fecundity of Joaquin Miller's imagination seems not to be appreciated for its true artistic worth by the sensitive residents of the Hawaiian Islands.

Santa Cruz, sitting with her feet in the surf, singing songs of the sea and twining roses in her hair, is holding out her arms beseechingly to San Francisco.

As the King of Spain is only seven years old, he would probably prefer to settle his dispute with this country through the medium of popguns and tin soldiers.

Before we mock at the Lodi farmer who paid some bunko men \$300 for a box of rocks we ought to consider how much we have been bunked out of for cobblestones.

The silurian generally objects to "imposing a burden upon posterity" by the creation of a debt from which both the living generation and posterity draw a benefit.

There is evidently something wrong in the situation when miners are leaving the known gold fields of California to take chances of finding them in the wilds of Alaska.

While making her speech to-day in support of her proposition that the valley road come her way, San Jose will be quietly rattle the money with which her pocket will be filled.

The failure of the Lexow investigation to result in any improvement in New York City has stirred up the Salvation Army to see if it cannot solve the problem by converting the police.

A New York man claims to have invented a gas that can be delivered to consumers in cans. The material consists of lime and coal dust welded together by electricity, and the gas is generated by placing the mixture in water. Canned gas, therefore, will be the next improvement, and the gasp and plumber will go.

## TIMELY SUPPORT.

It is pleasing to observe that the *Examiner*, in its issue of yesterday, comes forward in encouragement of homeenterprises and in advocacy of the consumption of home-made products. From the earnest co-operation of all the agencies which might be employed to these worthy ends there undoubtedly will issue the most satisfactory results.

The movement began with the inception of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, and from that moment it became irresistible. The time was ripe for it. For many years our people had borne the heavy burden of a transportation monopoly that repressed development and chilled the aspirations of men. Up to the time when the valley road was set afoot it was deemed a courageous soul who would even dare assail this burden that rests upon us, but now that the enterprise has swung forward with such vigorous determination, all men who love the State and are willing to assist in its advancement are coming cheerfully to the front under the animation of the spirit which that enterprise expresses. This undertaking stands for the principle of developing the resources of the State, and carries with it the proposition that the consumption of home-produced articles is essential.

It would surprise every Californian to reflect upon the articles of his common use that are made in California, and to ascertain for himself what proportion of those which he uses are made outside the State. Does he assure himself that the blankets which he buys are made in California, or the shoes, groceries and all things else that contribute to his physical well-being? After he has done this, and probably ascertained that out of ten articles produced in California, he is using only one, he may then make a rough calculation of the enormous amount of money that the people of the State are annually sending away, and may astonish himself with reflections upon the wonderful advantages that would accrue from the keeping of this money in the State.

If his imagination is at all adequate to the task he might picture the factories of California compelled to enlarge and multiply, and then observe how miraculously idle men shall have found employment, towns grown into cities, the rich valleys blossomed out into thousands of new farms and orchards, and many fine industries made possible by the climate and as yet entirely untried brought forth into prosperous activity. He might imagine how this accretion of population and wealth and strength and confidence would solve all the physical problems that now prove hampering—the fuel difficulty overcome by the utilization of the natural forces that exist so abundantly all about us; railroads owned by the people and paying every fertile corner of the State; extensive irrigation works, rendering the whole State free from the uncertainties of rain, and innumerable other benefits accompanying them. Surely results so great, coming from a course of conduct so simple, are worthy of an effort to secure them.

## SAFE MEDIOCRITY.

The bullet aimed at Li Hung Chang's brain by a fanatical Japanese served only to modify the splendor of the great statesman's shining beauty; but now that the idea of making him serve as a target has been suggested, it is not unlikely that the attempt will be repeated if possible. For suggestion is a potent force. One wary person who yawns in church and frowns at whole unwary congregation yawning; and now that the example of assassinating conspicuous personages in the Orient has been suggested, Li Hung Chang may not be the only one whose life is in danger.

The assault upon him seems to have been as utterly wanton as the assassination of Garfield and Carnot. It was even more so, for Li Hung Chang in Japan was a whipped enemy suing for peace and offering to pay handsomely for it. Every sentiment of manly chivalry that the conqueror may feel for the enemy who has yielded after a courageous fight was due him from every man in Japan. The potency of this sentiment generally extends even to the vicious and fanatical, and modifies more or less even a homicidal inclination.

Aside from all these considerations is the old one that he who becomes conspicuous runs risks, and more generally that the most prominent things attract the most attention. Nature has a fondness for averages, and on every hand are seen formidable dangers attending a departure from the normal. Giantism is regarded by scientists as a disease, and giants rarely live to a ripe old age. If a mental giant happens to be free from inherent weakness he has yet to run the gauntlet of extraneous dangers, and these are nearly as various in degree and character as the forms which greatness assumes. They may range all the way from the cruel criticism which breaks the poet's heart to the pistol which is loaded for the statesman. Whether these dangers may be a deliberate part of nature's police scheme to warn men against overstepping the wall which confines mediocrity, is a thing for metaphysicians to ponder. Certainly we know that evolution is born of travail, but that is a racial affair; and with equal certainty we know that if an individual development which lifts one man above his neighbors is a part of the scheme for the evolution of the whole race, it is also not a part of the scheme to assure the safety of the individual.

Prince Li cannot outlive the disgrace which has fallen upon him for having failed to lead the most ancient and populous of all the nations into those ways that, besides bringing great internal benefits, make successful resistance against outside dangers possible. Had he died by this assassin's hand he might have gone down in history with whatever patches and shreds of fame such "martyrdom" would have brought. If the spirit of a martyr abides in him he might yet acquire a pale halo and win the sympathy of the world for China if he would hire some Japanese to kill him.

## THE GLORY OF CHICAGO.

A careful examination of the records of the Probate Court of Cook County made by the *Chicago Inter Ocean* has developed the fact that about 5 per cent of the estates probated in that county is devoted to charity. This calculation is based upon a list of estates worth a million dollars or more, which have been brought into the Probate Court during the past ten years for administration. During the period named the estates of forty-six millionaires have been probated in the county and the value as estimated by executors and administrators amounts in the aggregate to \$81,490,000. Of this large sum \$4,300,000 was devoted by will to various public institutions. When to these bequests are added the sums given by millionaires during their lifetime, it will be seen that Chicago has good reason to remember her millionaires and be proud of them, for they have remembered her and done much to make her a city to be proud of. These munificent bequests and liberal donations furnish Chicago an unanswerable argument against those who accuse her people of living only for money. The

youngest of the great cities of the Union, Chicago surpasses them all in the number and extent of her foundations for letters, sciences and arts. Her leaders have had a public spirit too broad to be confined to the channels of trade. It has expanded itself into every department of human endeavor, and with a true civic patriotism has raised in that city institutions of light and learning so broadly based and so richly endowed that Chicago may with reason look forward to a future that will give her rank as the intellectual center of the Union.

It is because of this civic patriotism among her citizens that the American people delight to refer to Chicago as the typical American city. Boston has more illustrious history, New York a greater splendor and Philadelphia a larger number of home-owners, but none the less, these cities are considered inferior to Chicago as representatives of Americanism. It is clear, therefore, that our people regard civic patriotism above all other things. The man who helps his town is the good citizen. He is the typical American, the antagonist of silurianism. The truth should be borne into the mind of every millionaire. There are men in San Francisco who can ponder it with profit and find a noble pleasure in putting it into practice.

## A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

The description of Napa, published in yesterday's *CALL*, was confined largely to an account of those industrial agencies on which rests so largely the commercial prosperity of the people and which so eloquently speak for their pride and enterprise. In so short an article it was impossible to include a mention of the gracious bounties which the prodigal nature has lavished on the valley. The most conspicuous of these is the permanent feature of the valley is that it is so distinctively Californian—so richly provided with an assemblage of charms of which California has a peculiar monopoly.

It is a long, narrow valley, with the broad bay of San Francisco at its lower end, and the grim, gray old volcano of St. Helena at the upper. Threading its way from end to end is the Napa River, navigable as far as the city of Napa, to which point there are regular lines of steamers from San Francisco. The casual traveler on the train which traverses the valley can easily believe that he has found a paradise; for he swiftly flies past mile after mile of orchards and beautiful country homes and the daintiest of towns exquisitely shaded with trees and embowered in roses.

But if he would see in all its glory one of the most bewitching of all the wonderful pictures that nature has painted in California, he should drive over one of the many pleasant roads that ascend the mountains on either side of the valley. Here will not be seen those awe-inspiring marvels that have made the name of the Yosemite familiar throughout the world, but instead a scene so peaceful, so rich in charming details, that the desire to become at once a part of the picture and a sharer of the bounties and beauties that it offers comes like a yearning for home. Far away stretch the shining sinuosities of the river, with here and there a white sail resting on its bosom; and stretching from the banks on either side are rectangular fields and orchards of every shade of green or russet or gorgeous bloom, clambering in places upon the slopes of the mountains and steadily extending their way into the forests of oaks and madroñas that blanket the mountains to the summits, or rolling gracefully over the crest of the lower hills and descending into the cool, still canyons beyond. In a group of ancient liveoaks here and there nestle the white or gray houses that shelter the contented tillers of the soil, with likely a drooping willow turning lazily in the gentle breeze. At intervals of a few miles the houses are more numerous and are compactly massed in towns and villages, whence may come softly the music of church bells, and radiating in all directions are straight, broad roads, smoother and cleaner than the streets of San Francisco.

Upon all this scene of grace and beauty the yellow sunshine falls like a benediction, and throughout all the year a balmy, benignant climate pours out its blessings upon all living things. What effect must such an environment as this have on the life of him who comes under its influence? The people of Napa Valley answer the question without using their tongues. It could not be expected that in the formation of so large a population there should be some mysterious gravitation thither of representatives of a special type. As factors in the processes that have made the settlers the embodiment of thrift, industry, intelligence and the other qualities of the highest citizenship, the fine character of their rural occupations and the charms and graces with which nature has enriched their environment cannot be left out of the account.

## EXPERIMENTS IN GAS.

The subject of gas is now engaging a good deal of attention in the East, both from scientists and from sanitary commissions. In Boston there has been a marked degree of zeal displayed in the matter by reason of an increasing number of deaths in that city resulting from the use of gas; while in other places considerable attention is given to recent discoveries which it is believed will make the illuminating gas of the future both cheaper and healthier than that now in use.

The increasing number of deaths from the use of gas in Boston is attributed by the *Herald* of that city to the use of water gas without due precautions, the claim being made that water gas is more dangerous than that manufactured from coal. It is asserted that the effect of the inhalation of water gas is not a mere asphyxiation from which the sufferer might recover if taken soon enough into the open air, but is the same as taking a chemical poison. It is urged that some pungent odor should be introduced into the water gas that would give notice of its leakage into a room, as otherwise the increasing loss of life may force a return to the coal gas of former days.

It appears probable, however, that science will rid us of the dangers of water gas without forcing cities that use it to return to expensive and malodorous coal gas. A new illuminant has recently been submitted for inspection in New York, which, it is said, can be delivered to consumers in cans. It is reported to consist of lime and coal dust welded by electricity into a sort of dark-brownish porous substance. The gas is generated by placing this substance in water.

Another prominent experiment in the same direction has been made by Professor P. L. Wilson of North Carolina. His method consists in the reduction of certain compounds of aluminum and calcium in an electric furnace, resulting in the production of a substance which on being thrown into water decomposes with the emission of an inflammable gas. This gas in burning produces a bright flame and is suited for use as an illuminant. It is claimed that this process will enable gas-makers to sell gas at a profit at a price under 10 cents per 1000 feet, and its utility

in enriching ordinary gas when deficient in illuminating properties is expected to be very great.

It would appear from these experiments that the contest between gas and electricity for illuminating purposes is about to enter upon a new phase. Electric power employed either by the process reported from New York or that of North Carolina may result in the producing an illuminating gas so cheap for electric lighting to compare with the cost of the gas which has promise well, and Boston may soon have her water gas problem solved without having to return to coal gas.

## A PLEASING SUGGESTION.

In yesterday's issue of the *CALL* appeared a most interesting suggestion from Arthur A. Taylor, the able editor of the *Santa Cruz Surf*. He urges that in the line of the movement to parallel existing railroads the possibilities of development that would attend the construction of a road along the coast from San Francisco to Santa Cruz would be very great. He points out the fact that between the existing road and the coast there is a strip of territory forty miles wide, and that its resources, now undeveloped, are wonderfully rich; that therein is a virgin forest of 150,000 acres, from which inexhaustible supplies of tanbark and lumber could be drawn; that lime and bituminous rock in magnificent quantities could be secured; that all the milk, butter, vegetables and small fruit that San Francisco requires for its own consumption could be furnished from this source; that, handicapped as the farmers of that region are "with the necessity of hauling their crops by team over the heavy mountain grades, this section has shipped 17,000,000 pounds of cabbage to the Chicago market and sold nearly as much in San Francisco in a single season. It was from the fact that the freight rates from Halfmoon Bay to San Francisco are higher than from Liverpool to San Francisco."

These and other things to which Mr. Taylor refers make an astonishing showing, and are particularly valuable as proving how rich is California, to what small extent her resources have been developed, and how splendid will be the results that will come from their development. All of us are familiar with the charms of Santa Cruz and the unsurpassed excellence of its climate and ocean-bathing. All of us have traveled over the narrow-gauge road that runs through the mountains, and have been delighted with the beauties which the trip brings into view. But how many of us have taken that wonderful drive on the wagon road from Halfmoon Bay to Santa Cruz, with the great Pacific on the right and the lovely forest of Santa Cruz range of mountains on the left? The only stretch of coast road in California that is worthy of the name is that between the old San Luis Rey Mission and San Diego. The ocean there is beautiful, as it is everywhere, and the long stretch of sand beach on the one hand and the rolling mesa on the other make a strangely enticing picture. The one between San Francisco and Santa Cruz, with its sand beaches, alternating with rocky promontories, and its towering mountains cut at intervals with romantic canyons, would present a wholly different and altogether splendid picture.

One of the most cheering indications readily drawn from Mr. Taylor's communication is the roused spirit of the people of Santa Cruz and their commendable desire to share the benefits which this dawning era of development will bring. As the intelligent people of that city are fully aware that no ship ever comes in that has not been first sent out, and are familiar with the fable of Hercules and the carter, they know that they must help themselves before they can expect help from others; and, knowing this of them, we are confident that when called upon to co-operate in any scheme which will develop the rich resources of their county they will respond with the liberality and enterprise that have already produced this paradise by the sea.

## GETTING ABOARD TOO LATE.

As the *CALL* has heretofore declared, an unfortunate accompaniment of every earnest and honest movement of the people to suppress abuse and free themselves from oppression is a swarm of enterprising individuals who swing themselves into the movement from anything but patriotic and unselfish motives. The *Chronicle*, in yesterday's issue, while correctly showing that Judge Hebbard's decision declaring the Bush-street railway franchise forfeited was good law, took the pains to say, possibly through an inadvertence, that "it is refreshing to find a Judge who does not take his law from the law department of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky, and would render his decisions in accordance therewith." We do not suppose that the *Chronicle* intended to set Judge Hebbard upon his pedestal for shining virtue or to create the impression that he is above the moving influence of personal considerations.

It hardly matters, however, for Judge Hebbard has made a record that the *Chronicle* doubtless overlooked at the moment, and it is a record so firmly established in the minds of men hereabouts that it is not likely to be forgotten. If in assuming this right attitude in the Bush-street franchise case Judge Hebbard imagines that it will counteract the effect of his conduct in the past, he is paying a poor compliment to the manliness and intelligence of San Francisco. And if he imagines that at this late day he can improve this community with his importance as a friend, and can thereby secure the benefits which such a friendship will bring to worthy men, he has overestimated the credulity of those who have learned caution from experience.

## SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Eugene Field once in London took Mrs. Humphry Ward in to dinner. Mrs. Ward was monumental and impressive, and several courses passed in a decent and orderly silence. Finally she turned to Mr. Field and said: "Tell us of Chicago, of your habits and customs. I have never known any one who lived there."

And Mr. Field replied, beginning thus: "Well, Mrs. Ward, when I was caught I was living in a tree."—Chap Book.

It is the young woman with the new suit who first discovers that they are having an early spring.—Boston Transcript.

Judge—You have been arrested for being a tramp. Then you have no employment? Tramp—I beg your Honor's pardon, but you are mistaken. I do the blind man.—Texas Sittings.

Bullets—"Don't you think your sister will be awfully sorry to marry and leave a nice little boy like you?"

The Pet—Yes. She said she'd got married a dozen times over if it hadn't been for me.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Mrs. Watts—So it was in the Chicago wheat market that you lost your all?

Everett West—Yes, mum, all save me honor—and an elegant thirst.—Indianapolis Journal.

"We don't see much of Gretchen since her marriage."

Fact. I laid eyes on her yesterday for the first time since she became a bride, and that's nearly a year ago, isn't it?

Yes. They do say Tom is terribly jealous.

"Well, he has bought her twenty-two wraps and only one street dress"—Life.

## UP-TO-DATE IDEAS.

The Herreshoff shops at Bristol, where the new cup-defender is building, are situated and guarded, but the New York Sun says that she is by no means the unknown quantity that her builder hoped she would be when he signed the contract and agreed to build her in secrecy. Nor is specific information concerning her dimensions and details of construction lacking.

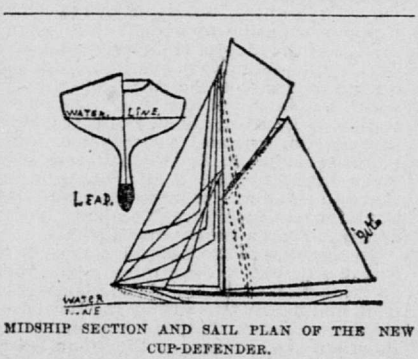
The new cup-defender will be all it intends and purposes a big fin keel. She will indeed retain the ordinary form of construction instead of having a platform, but her characteristics will be those of the fin keels which have proved so successful in the smaller classes. She is the embodiment of her designer's experience with the Gloria, Wasp, Colonia, and the host of fin keels, and looks to be a vast improvement over anything he has yet turned out.

In construction she will be of bronze plating on steel frames. Her principal dimensions are approximately 125 feet over all, 89 feet water line, 24 feet beam and 19 feet draught. This is about the Colonia's beam, with four feet greater draught, showing a great increase in power to carry sail. The over-all length is less than the Colonia's, because the forward overhang has been shortened, and she will have a bow which will come closer to the water-ford of the water line than in the other boats, and will be more like that of the Valkyrie II.

The lead keel will be bolted on outside of the boat and will weigh about seventy tons. This keel is 34 feet 9 inches long on top, 5 feet 6 inches deep in the center and 23 inches wide on the top of its widest part, which is just forward of the center. The top narrows to a point forward and to a width of four inches at the keel rounds up at either end on the bottom, showing that quickness in stays is aimed at in the design. Toward the bottom the keel is bulbed to a thickness of thirty-seven inches, so that the shape of the cross section is not unlike that of an inverted keyhole. It is not pear-shaped, for the top sides are straight and the bulb is in the lower half.

The position of the big lump of lead shows that its top will not be parallel with the water line, but will be higher forward than aft. At the after end of the keel is a flat space about three feet long, which apparently gives the correct rake of the stern post, and shows that the rudder will drop that far down on the lead. Upon the lead keel has been placed the keel plate or the backbone of the whole vessel. It is a bronze plate one inch thick, but having three-inch webs cast across it so that its total resisting strength is four inches. It has suitable flanges to which floors, frames and the plates of the garboard streak will be riveted. It was fast in three pieces, which have been riveted together on projecting flanges, for which slots have been cut across the lead keel. The plates of the garboard streak will lap down upon the lead keel and be fastened by screws. The lead keel will be held to the keel plate by long and strong bolts of white metal passing clear through both and being set up with a nut on either end. This form of construction is strong, yet fairly light. It is also very expensive, but the pockets of the millionaires' syndicate are very long. To prevent the lead keel from fouling it will be covered with Tobin bronze plates, which will be fastened with screws, and will make a close joint with the plates of the garboard streak. This, too, is expensive.

The frames are to be of steel, but as yet none of the floors which cross the keel and brace the



frames have arrived. They may be of bronze like the keel plate. Most expensive, but a justifiable one. The garboard and lower streaks of plating are to be of manganese bronze and the top sides of aluminum bronze.

The two metals are much alike, except that manganese bronze has the greater tensile strength. Both have a smoother surface than the Tobin bronze used on the Vigilant, and by their greater tensile strength allow the use of thinner plates and consequently save weight. Both bronzes are yellow in color. They will not corrode or foul in salt water, and need no painting to keep them in shape. The smoothness of the boat's hull should be even greater than that of the Vigilant, which gave such an advantage in light airs.

The deck beams of the boat will be of steel and of deck of pine, with fittings of mahogany. She will have no interior fittings, as the entire crew will be berthed on an attendant's steamer, which will be always at hand to turn her around and to carry all spare parts, sails and gear. Again expense is no object.

In model the boat has been said, is of the fin keel type. The hull is shallower than that of the Colonia and the keel deeper. The floor is flatter, the bilge harder and the top sides straighter than in that boat, while the dead woods are much more cut away forward than in the Colonia. The keel is about forty-five feet long on the bottom. The one on the new boat is ten feet shorter, besides being curved at either end. The floor will be carried well forward and aft, showing a boat fast down the wind, and she will have a "long side to sail on" when she heels, a point in which all the old skippers, particularly those who will have great stability, and will not roll out on a high side to windward when she heels. All of her lines will be long, easy and sweeping. When she is built power and speed should show in every line. The bronze rudder will be hung on the stern post, and the post itself will have more rake than the Colonia's. The total displacement of the new boat should not reach 140 tons.

In sailing her with the Colonia as a whole she shows greater power, less body, finer lines, and a better shape all around. She will carry more sail, make less fuss in going through the water, and will do something which the Colonia did not do, hang on properly to windward as compared with the centerboards Jubilee and Vigilant. With four feet more draught than the Colonia, the ability of the new boat to hang on much better to windward can hardly be questioned.

Above the hull will rise the largest sail plan ever yet put on an American racing sloop. The Vigilant's great mast of sixty-nine feet from deck to grounds will be increased by at least half a dozen feet, while the main boom will run to 104 feet. The mast will be set forward of the centerboard, and the masthead sails will be smaller than the Vigilant's, and the sail area will be over 1000 feet greater than the Vigilant's, which was 11,312 square feet under the New York rules, and it will take tremendous strong spars and rigging to keep it properly aloft.

In looking for a reason for a keel instead of a centerboard boat being chosen, it is clear that Herreshoff thought he could build a much faster keel than a centerboard. In other words, he did not see how to improve the Vigilant up to the standard of the new boat. In his design he must be pretty close to the mark. Herreshoff advocates the new boat, but centerboard men shake their heads and think of the Alsea, with no new centerboard being built to meet her.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

King Humbert of Italy owns property in the little township of La Motte-Denis, in the Aosta Valley. As property-holder he is entitled to vote for the municipal officers. The Mayor of the place has addressed a summons to "Mr. His Majesty Humbert I, King of Italy, rater of the town," in which the King is ordered to appear before the Board of Aldermen to prove that he is able to read and write, and therefore qualified to vote.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district of St. Petersburg, has issued an order prohibiting the officers under his command from attending theatrical performances during Lent. No such interdiction was in force during the reign of Alexander III.

M. Delanyannis, the Greek Premier, has declared his opinion in favor of the re-establishment of the Greek legation at Berlin. The British and Berlin, where Greece is at present represented only by Charges d'Affaires.

## AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"A man never knows when he has a good thing," said Capitalist Alfred E. Davis to a *CALL* reporter in the Lick House yesterday.

"Now, to show you what I mean. In May, 1849, I landed at San Francisco on the clipper ship *Gray Eagle*, having sailed around the Horn."

"High," said Mr. Davis, clearing his throat, as he frequently does when conversing.

"Well, I had a partner named Thomas with me, and the first thing I did was to borrow a cart and harness and hire a mule from a man named Tom Kittleman. Hanged if I know whatever became of him. High. Anyhow, I agreed to feed the mule and give Tom half of the proceeds."

"What did you do with the cart and mule?"

"Hauled anything and everything I could get my hands on. At that time the water came right up here to Montgomery—Well, that's an old story. High? But together we cleaned up a good deal of money."

"How much?"

"Hundred dollars a day for four weeks. Made it hand over fist. Got \$5 for hauling a trunk across the street. Beat anything you ever saw. High? Now to continue. My partner got it



[Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.]

into his head that mining was the thing for us to get at, so we sold out the hauling business and took passage on the sloop *Carolina* for Sacramento with about \$600 between us. Paid twenty-five cents a pound for baggage, and the boat only moved when the wind blew. Hotter 'n blazes. Took seven days to make the trip. High?"

"What camp were you heading for?"

"That's what I'm getting at. It was Coloma. After we got to Sacramento we paid some Spaniards five bits a pound to haul our baggage over there. Never saw such damnable roads in my life. Had to grab roots and limbs of trees to stay on the earth. Did you ever see that kind of road? High? We didn't know a thing about mining, but we took up a claim and went to work."

Mr. Davis hesitated here a few seconds, and the reporter ventured to inquire whether or not the operations proved successful.

"Did they prove successful? Well, we were making a hundred dollars a day hauling trunks and other things in San Francisco, and in Coloma we found that we had scraped up a dollar between us for each day of the week we stayed there. Thomas was the most disgusted man I ever saw, and we finally sold out the sugar, tea and flour we had for \$2 a pound and started to walk back to Sacramento. We had been living on flapjacks made of flour and water fried in a little bacon grease. High? Then the thought of that one hundred-dollar day job we had abandoned was about all we could stand."

"Couldn't you get mules?"

"Wouldn't spend time hunting them up. We couldn't get out























